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VISIT OF
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
JUANITA M. KREPS
TO THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
May, 1979

Issues Briefing Book

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ISSUES BRIEFING BOOK

FOR VISIT OF SECRETARY KREPS TO CHINA

May 1979

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TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE PRC

Issue:

The U.S. and the PRC have publicly expressed their intention to negotiate a Trade Agreement which will include nondiscriminatory tariff treatment (MFN) and other provisions to promote trade. Draft texts have been exchanged and negotiations are now taking place.

U.S. Position:

We want to conclude the Trade Agreement both because it is essential to maintain the momentum in our political and economic relations and because the Agreement (and the related Jackson-Vanik waiver) are necessary predicates for further substantial expansion of our bilateral trade. PRC agreement on provisions regarding business facilitation and industrial cooperation will constitute the major PRC concessions in return for lowered U.S. tariffs. Your discussion of these provisions would underscore the importance we place on them. Although we have some flexibility in these areas under Section 405 of the Trade Act, they are of great interest to U.S. exporters; significant movement by the Chinese may be required to reach a balanced and domestically acceptable Agreement.

PRC Position:

The PRC also wishes to maintain the momentum of our new relationship. It considers attainment of MFN as critical for expanding its trade with us and as a signal of our intention to complete the process of normalization in the economic sphere. The Chinese have said they would like to reach agreement on a trade agreement during your visit and have suggested that it might be possible to do so if both sides are willing to be flexible. Our discussions so far indicate that the PRC has difficulty -- probably not insurmountable -- with many of our draft's provisions, including those on business facilitation. They criticize our draft as being too detailed and specific and suggest that it contain broad principles

of agreement. The PRC is also reluctant to accept our view that their MFN tariff treatment is not satisfactory reciprocity for U.S. MFN tariff treatment.

TALKING POINTS (These will be expanded and updated based on the status of negotiations at the time of your visit)

-- The U.S. attaches great importance to moving forward with a trade agreement which will further develop trading relations between the U.S. and China. The Agreement will provide substantial economic benefits to both our countries and is an important part of the progress we are making toward the full normalization of our relations.

-- I am pleased with the progress which has already been made and would be delighted to initial an ad referendum agreement before I leave if our negotiators are able to reach agreement.

-- We view the trade agreement as one of several necessary elements in the overall improvement in our commercial relations. The claims and assets agreement initialed during Secretary Blumenthal's visit must be finally concluded as part of this process. We also expect that satisfactory agreement will be reached in the textile negotiations before the signing of a trade agreement.

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GOVERNMENT TRADE OFFICES

ISSUE

Conditions and facilitation for the establishment and operation of Government Trade Offices.

U.S. OBJECTIVES

1. Within the context of the Trade Agreement, secure Chinese agreement in principle to the establishment and operation of government trade offices in premises separate from the Embassy.
2. During the Secretary's visit, obtain Chinese commitment to:
 - a. reserve space for our office in the new trade center building scheduled to open in Beijing in 1982.
 - b. allocate now interim quarters from which our office could operate until the trade center opens.

CHINESE POSITION

1. Although the Chinese have rejected the need for a separate agreement on trade offices, they may agree to general principles being included in the trade agreement.
2. Our Embassy in Beijing believes that the Chinese Government will be willing to commit itself during the Secretary's visit to reserving space for the U.S. Trade Office in the new trade center in Beijing which will open in 1982.
3. They are likely to resist our request for interim space for the U.S. Trade Office, citing the acute space shortage.

TALKING POINTS

1. We do not consider that we are asking for a concession on this point, since a trade office is a necessity to support the development of U.S.-China trade that both of us desire.

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2. The U.S. Government is interested in space in the planned trade center and expects to be offered a prominent place in the new building; however, the completion of the world trade center is three years away. We have an immediate need for space in the interim so that U.S. business visitors may be provided with services and support necessary for the conduct of business.

3. To provide these services and support, the U.S. needs space in the neighborhood of hotels used by visiting businessmen. The U.S. Government is willing to renovate the space at its own expense. We would prefer an area of approximately 350 square meters to provide optimum support for business activities; however, we would consider any reasonable proposal.

4. I am here to emphasize the positive aspects of commercial relations between the U.S. and China. We are not attempting to create unnecessary difficulties, but in the absence of an agreement on space for a U.S. Trade Office in Beijing, we would have to question the possibility of approving facilities for China in New York City.

BACKGROUND

With the growing level of U.S.-China trade, it is becoming increasingly important for us to open a trade office in Beijing to service the needs of the U.S. business visitors. (There is presently not enough space on the U.S. Embassy premises to set up the kind of commercial facility that is needed.) We would like to have in Beijing an office similar to the U.S. Commercial Office in Moscow, which offers telephone, telex and photocopying facilities, a seminar/exhibit area, a commercial library and other logistical support that is to unavailable travelling U.S. businessmen. As in the case of Moscow, Beijing is short of just those kinds of facilities needed to facilitate ordinary business activities.

In recent discussions, the Chinese have adamantly refused to agree to grant us any space for a trade office prior to the opening of the World Trade Center, which is to be constructed by a U.S. consortium.

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But the Trade Center is not likely to be completed for several years, and the services provided by a trade office are needed now.

Our first priority would be appropriate office space in the neighborhood of the major hotels where businessmen reside while in Beijing. If that is not possible, we would settle for several rooms in the Beijing Hotel which could be converted into a trade office. In either case we would, if necessary, renovate and refurbish the space at our own expense.

If a negative response to our request is based on a Chinese claim of lack of suitable office or hotel space, there is one other alternative; as a last resort, we could accept the use of an unimproved lot or empty space suitably located on which we could erect a temporary building housing a trade office.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated its desire to open an Agricultural Trade Office in Beijing. The provision in the draft Trade Agreement we gave the Chinese was drafted in a way to accommodate Agriculture's needs.

The Chinese are not interested in establishing a separate commercial office in Washington. They have expressed an interest in establishing offices for China's trade companies in the U.S. and, on several occasions, Chinese representatives in the U.S. have expressed a desire to open commercial offices in New York.

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U.S. COUNTERDRAFT OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TRADE EXHIBITIONS

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA;

HAVING AGREED THAT COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC TIES ARE AN
IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE GENERAL STRENGTHENING OF
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES;

NOTING THE FRIENDLY TALKS HELD BY JUANITA KREPS,
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND LI QIANG, MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, ON MAY 7, 1979, CONCERNING THE
STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS;

BELIEVING THAT SUCH EXHIBITIONS WILL SUBSTANTIALLY
CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL COMMERCIAL
TIES;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

THE PARTIES WILL PERMIT THE STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS
IN EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY. THE USA SHALL BE PERMITTED TO
HOLD AN EXHIBITION IN BEIJING IN 1980 AND EXHIBITIONS IN
BEIJING AND OTHER CITIES IN CHINA IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHALL BE PERMITTED TO
HOLD "THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA" FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, 1980, IN THE
CITIES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO, AND
SHALL BE PERMITTED TO HOLD EXHIBITIONS IN THESE AND
OTHER CITIES OF THE U.S. IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS. THE
CHINESE SIDE DESIGNATES CHINA COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HOSTING THE
EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATES THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO ASSIST AND FACILITATE THE
EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
IN THE U.S.A.

ARTICLE II

1. THE PARTIES WILL ENCOURAGE THE RESPONSIBLE
AUTHORITIES TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO ENSURE THE
SECURITY OF ALL ARTICLES FOR USE IN THE TRADE
EXHIBITIONS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE EXHIBITION
DELEGATIONS.

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2. EACH PARTY AGREES TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY INTO, EXIT FROM AND TRAVEL WITHIN ITS TERRITORY OF PARTICIPANTS IN TRADE EXHIBITIONS, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

3. THE TWO PARTIES AGREE THAT ALL ARTICLES FOR USE IN THE TRADE EXHIBITIONS WILL BE IMPORTED ON A DUTY-FREE BASIS, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. IF ALL OR SOME OF THE ARTICLES USED IN THE EXHIBITIONS ARE SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, THE RELEVANT CUSTOMS REGULATIONS WILL APPLY.

4. EACH PARTY AGREES, UPON REQUEST, TO ASSIST THE OTHER PARTY IN EMPLOYING QUALIFIED INTERPRETERS AND OTHER LOCAL PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

5. EACH PARTY WILL ENCOURAGE ITS RESPONSIBLE FIRMS, COMPANIES, AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE THE OTHER PARTY OR ASSIST IT IN ACQUIRING THE SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR THE STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

6. EACH PARTY AGREES TO PUBLISH AND DISSEMINATE OR OTHERWISE MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS NECESSARY FOR THE PLANNING AND STAGING OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

ARTICLE III

EACH PARTY AGREES TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE THE STAGING OF AND PARTICIPATION IN TRADE EXHIBITIONS BY ITS FIRMS, COMPANIES AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY OF THE OTHER PARTY.

ARTICLE IV

THIS AGREEMENT SHALL ENTER INTO FORCE UPON SIGNATURE. IT MAY BE TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY AT ANY TIME UPON TWELVE MONTHS' WRITTEN NOTICE.

THIS AGREEMENT IS MADE IN BEIJING, THIS DAY OF MAY 1979, IN DUPLICATE, EACH IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, BOTH TEXTS BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF
THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT

ISSUE

The scheduling of negotiations between the United States and China on a bilateral air transport agreement.

U.S. POSITION/OBJECTIVE

The US seeks to meet promptly to begin negotiation of a formal bilateral air transport agreement. Such an agreement is essential for stable, long-term scheduled service. In the meantime, we have proposed that both governments approve charter proposals by the airlines of both countries in order to facilitate an immediate expansion of aviation relations.

CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVE

The Chinese accept that an air transport agreement is an appropriate part of the process of normalizing relations, but they apparently are not prepared to move quickly toward negotiations. They have, however, approved recent US charter flights.

TALKING POINTS

It is suggested that you raise the following points:

1. A civil air transport agreement would be a natural step in normalization of relations. We hope that China would be able to hold civil aviation negotiations in the near future.
2. A US delegation, chaired by the Department of State and including the CAB and Department of Transportation, would be prepared to meet at an early date, either in Washington or Peking.
3. Undoubtedly the two sides have much to learn about each other's positions, but in our view the appropriate next step is a face-to-face meeting of the two delegations.

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BACKGROUND

Following the Policy Review Committee on US-China Economic Relations' determination in January that the US should pursue immediately the negotiation of a civil aviation agreement with China, we approached the Chinese on several occasions and proposed to hold talks in the near future. We also suggested that, pending negotiations, both countries approve the charter operations of the other country's airlines. Although the Chinese agree to conclude an aviation agreement, and in recent weeks allowed two US charters to operate to China, they have taken no action toward opening negotiations beyond requesting information regarding the US international aviation policy and examples of our current air agreements.

When negotiations are held, we expect them to be prolonged and difficult due to China's limited air transport capacity, its history of restrictive aviation agreements with other countries, and its centrally controlled economy. More than a dozen US airlines have expressed interest in operating scheduled service to China. The Chinese, having only one airline (CAAC), are likely to resist the designation of more than one US airline. CAAC has ordered three long range wide bodied B747SP aircraft, appropriate for service to the United States; these aircraft have delivery dates in February and June 1980.

The Chinese have reportedly expressed a preference for service by Pan Am, but they appear to recognize that the US must have the sole discretion to designate eligible US airlines. We expect also that traditional Chinese concern about reciprocity will cause them to resist any arrangement that would allow US airlines to operate in advance of the inauguration of CAAC service to the US or to use wide-bodied aircraft while CAAC's fleet is still limited to narrow-bodied planes.

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~~BUSINESS FACILITATION~~

ISSUE

Various business facilitation matters, including the right of U.S. firms to open offices and to obtain adequate facilities to operate them, need to be resolved and clarified in order for U.S.-Chinese trade to develop fully over the long-term. Most of the business facilitation questions are covered in the Trade Agreement (in Article III and Annex A).

U.S. POSITION/OBJECTIVES

We want the Chinese to understand the importance of business facilitation matters included in the Trade Agreement. Originally, we proposed that these questions be broken out into a separate agreement and agreed to prior to signing the Trade Agreement.

CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVES

The Chinese think that this section of the Trade Agreement is too wordy and lengthy. They do not want business facilitation treated separately from the Trade Agreement.

TALKING POINTS

- We hope that the trade agreement we reach with you will serve to facilitate trade and economic cooperation between our countries. For it to do so, we need to pay particular attention to the needs of the individuals, firms, and organizations who will be transacting such business. This is especially important in light of the long period of minimal commercial activity between our countries.
- By business facilitation we mean the provisions in the Agreement concerning establishment of company representation offices, availability of basic office equipment and means of communication, access to the economic organizations and personnel of the other country and to the information necessary for making business decisions. These are contained in Article III and Annex A.

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- We are pleased that your draft of the Trade Agreement indicated that you would permit U.S. firms to open office in China.
- In addition to the general right to open offices, we would like the Trade Agreement to assure that U.S. firms will be afforded the necessary rights and conditions for effective operation of these offices.
- Treating these issues in detail in the Trade Agreement will assure U.S. firms that they will be able to trade China on the same basis as they do elsewhere in the world. We think that U.S. firms need these assurances and that they are necessary, therefore, to the stable long-term expansion of trade.
- We should leave a detailed discussion of the business facilitation provisions to the Trade Agreement negotiators, but I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have about this subject.

BACKGROUND

The Trade Act poses no specific requirements concerning business facilitation provisions of a trade agreement, but merely calls for "arrangements for the promotion of trade." However, our trade agreements with other non-market economy countries all contain sections concerning business facilitation. Permission and conditions for company offices constitute a large portion of these provisions. We hope to include these in our agreement with the Chinese.

Our other trade agreements also include provisions concerning government commercial offices and trade promotion facilities. If we conclude separate agreements on these subjects in advance, the trade agreement would reaffirm them.

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Provisions concerning business access to information and end-users are included in our trade agreements with Hungary and Romania, but note in the earlier one with the U.S.S.R. We want these provisions in our Agreement with the Chinese. Members of our East-West Trade Advisory Committee at their meeting on April 18 stressed the importance of these provisions and strongly urged that we seek to include them in the final agreement.

In defending our trade agreements with non-market economy countries before Congress, Administration witnesses are always asked how these agreements benefit U.S. firms, since the tariff reductions of these countries often do not adequately reciprocate our granting MFN. Business facilitation rights are some of the positive benefits to U.S. firms that we can cite to Congress.

When U.S. officials suggested to the Chinese that we reach agreement on business facilitation provisions ahead of concluding the Trade Agreement, the Chinese indicated that they clearly view these matters as an integral part of a bilateral agreement in which they receive MFN.

ATTACHMENT

--Business Facilitation Provisions of U.S. Draft Trade Agreement

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Briefing Paper for the Visit of Secretary Kreps to China
Trade Promotion Events In China

ISSUE

The U.S. Department of Commerce would like to begin an active program of trade promotion in China as soon as possible.

TALKING POINTS

1. We hope to receive official approval to begin our program of events as soon as possible.
2. Specifically we would like to obtain dates in 1980 for our proposed National Commercial Exhibition (discussed below), preferably in September.
3. We would hope that the Chinese Government could help us in our promotional efforts by identifying those industrial sectors and, within those sectors, the products of most potential interest to them, so that we may best match the capabilities of American industry with the needs of the Chinese economy and thus assist in creating a mutually beneficial trading environment.

BACKGROUND

The Commerce Department has had a great deal of experience in promoting trade with other centrally planned economies (cpe's). We have participated in major international exhibitions sponsored by local authorities; we have also mounted solo exhibitions. We have developed a promotional vehicle particularly suited to developing economies, the technical sales seminar. We have opened two commercial facilities, one in Warsaw and one in Moscow, both of which are accepted by American business and the host governments. There have also been several business development offices and video catalog exhibits.

We believe that our long and successful experience in promoting U.S. trade with developing economies has well-prepared us to undertake a trade program in China. We further believe that the techniques we have developed for promoting trade with the cpe's will prove successful in China.

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The Commerce Department proposes the following trade events in China in 1980:

1. A National Commercial Exhibition featuring the products of some one hundred American companies. This exhibition might cover several industrial sectors. We have a list of over 25 potential promotional themes believed to be of interest to the Chinese, and we will refine the industrial sectors to be featured in this exhibition, and in other trade events, in close consultation with the Chinese authorities.
2. A commercial exhibition of approximately 75 companies covering a single industrial sector. (Oil & Gas Equipment and Construction Equipment are two leading possibilities.)
3. Three technical sales seminars each with representatives from eight companies and chairperson of wide expertise in the specified product field or technology; each seminar would ordinarily visit several cities in China. These seminars feature technical presentations on the state-of-the-art or on problem-solving given by the company representatives. These seminars have become very popular with technical personnel in the host countries, who find them a valuable source of information in their fields of specialization.
4. Two buyers delegations, consisting of Chinese specialists seeking equipment for a specific industry and visiting American plants, companies, and laboratories. We have already conducted several delegations from China.
5. Two trade missions organized by industrial associations or local economic development bodies. The organizing agency recruits the mission around a given theme, and the Commerce Department assists with the logistics. The state of Texas, for example, has offered to send a mission specializing in petroleum drilling.
6. Three video catalog exhibitions. A program of video tapes on the products of individual companies which is shown in a convenient location on an advertised schedule. A recognized expert in the field attends the event to answer questions and to assist inquirers.

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7. Business development offices at the Spring and Fall Canton Fairs. These events feature product and technical literature submitted by American companies. An industry expert is present to refer end-users to specific products, to provide information and to develop trade opportunities.

Among the possible themes available for promotion through these events are oil & gasfield equipment, construction technology, agricultural machinery, land reclamation equipment, agricultural chemicals, chemical processing equipment, marine and port equipment, metallurgical processing, machine tools, electric power systems, telecommunications, and medical equipment.

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377-4810

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American Participation
in Chinese Economic Development

Issue: Opportunities for participation by American firms in Chinese industrial projects.

U.S. Objective: To probe Chinese leaders for a fuller understanding of the way U.S. firms can participate in the modernization of the Chinese economy. To assess the impact of recent changes in Beijing's economic planning and foreign trade policy on such participation.

PRC Objective: To further determine what American firms have to offer and what the USG is prepared to do in assisting our firms. In this context, the Chinese can be expected to raise negative aspects such as lack of MFN, financing, and export controls.

Talking Points:

- Explain China's goals for the Ten Year Plan by industry sector.
- What modifications are these plans undergoing?
- American firms have not participated in your projects to the same extent as Japanese and West European firms. What can we do to change this?
- Why do U.S. firms so often get only the contract for the technology with the full construction award going elsewhere?
- Do you still plan to procure a domestic communications satellite from the United States?

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Background:

Since President Nixon's 1972 visit to China, American firms have been participating in Chinese economic development, but not to the extent we or they would like to see. Prior to diplomatic recognition, U.S. firms were discriminated against for political reasons while unresolved economic and commercial issues put a further damper on our export effort. This has now changed and with the promise of full normalization has come a keen desire to participate in that market heightened by the ambitious goals of China's Ten Year Plan (1976-1985).

Because the Chinese have provided little firm information on plans for their economy, it is frequently difficult for us and for American exporters to see where the realities of the market are. Although they have talked more openly and with somewhat greater specificity in the year since Hua announced the Plan, market opportunities and how to grasp them remain elusive and have become further clouded recently by substantial modifications in the Plan and by major changes in Chinese methods of doing business. Modifications to the Plan will not be completed before the end of 1980 and changes in business methods are continuing to evolve as the Chinese wrestle with the enactment of commercial, tax, and investment codes.

In the industrial sector, the Plan's 120 key projects, 10 steel plants, 9 non-ferrous metal complexes, 10 oil and gas fields, 8 new coal basins, 30 electric power plants, 5 new harbors, 6 truck railways, and other unenumerated projects offer insights to where China has placed its investment priorities for modernization. Beijing has stated openly that a major infusion of foreign plant and technology is needed to achieve these objectives. Indeed, in less than a year, contracts for over \$7 billion have been signed and letters of intent concluded for more than \$30 billion. And while there will be some investment directed away from this heavy industrial development into agriculture and light industry, the bulk of the projects remain intact.

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American firms are beginning to participate more fully with U.S. Steel, Kaiser Engineers, Bethlehem, and Fluor receiving awards for feasibility studies and in some cases for design-engineering work (see Table 1 for further details). The important procurement phase, which will tell the real story for our manufactured goods exports, is still six to twelve months away. Pullman Kellogg has a protocol for a new petrochemical plant which follows on their earlier work, the \$200 million plus contract signed in 1973 for eight ammonia plants for fertilizer. The sales by Boeing of three 747SP long range jet transports with an option for two more represents a \$250 million effort by China to modernize its CAAC fleet after an earlier buy of ten 707s. Sales by Caterpillar, Euclid, Ford, Wabco, Joy, and Rexnord are all for equipment in support of major projects.

Letters of intent have been signed with a number of American oil companies to participate in both on and off-shore resource development. American petroleum equipment has been a bellwether of U.S. exports since 1973.

The Chinese have looked to the United States for technology and licenses since 1973 probably total in excess of \$200 million, mostly in the petroleum refining and petrochemical sectors. But these sales of know-how, which are usually 10 percent or less of the total cost, have not been matched with American firms obtaining contracts for the design, engineering, and procurement phases of major Chinese projects.

The Administration has also authorized the sale to China of a domestic communications satellite which we would launch. Although many discussions have been held with RCA, Hughes, and others, no contracts for this half-billion dollar project have been signed and Chinese interest appears to have waned, at least for the moment.

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TABLE 1

U.S.-China: Major Commercial Deals
1978-79

Area of Project	Supplier	Actual of Potential Cost	Status
in ore mining and beneficiation	Kaiser Engineers	\$ 5 million	Developmental contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Bethlehem Steel	\$600 million	Preliminary contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	US Steel	\$ 1 billion	Contract for design and engineering
in ore mining and beneficiation	Fluor	\$800 million	Contract for design and engineering
in ore mining and beneficiation	Alcoa	\$9-10 billion	Small contract for feasibility study
in ore mining and beneficiation	Fluor	\$ 8 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Pullman-Kellogg	NA	Protocol
in ore mining and beneficiation	U.S. oil firms	NA	Risk contract for U.S. firms
in ore mining and beneficiation	Intercontinental	\$500 million	Letter of Intent
in ore mining and beneficiation	Hyatt	\$700 million	Letter of Intent
in ore mining and beneficiation	Amherst Group	\$135 million	Letter of Intent
in ore mining and beneficiation	Kaiser Engineers	Up to \$ 500 million	Initial design and site preparation contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Chase Manhattan, et.al.	\$125 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	ITC	\$146 million	Contract with option on 2 more
in ore mining and beneficiation	Boeing	\$ 52 million	Contract-built in Singapore
in ore mining and beneficiation	Marathan-Letourneau	\$ 40 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	LTV	\$ 22 million	Contract-built in Singapore
in ore mining and beneficiation	Bethlehem	\$ 9 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Reed Tool	\$ 8 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Mertz	\$ 17 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	WABCO	\$ 7 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Euclid	\$ 7 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Ford	\$ 8 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Gleason	\$ 15 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Bell	\$ 4 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Rexnord	\$ 14 million	Several contracts
in ore mining and beneficiation	Caterpillar	\$ 7 million	Two contracts
in ore mining and beneficiation	Joy Manufacturing	\$ 69 million	Contract-assembled in France
in ore mining and beneficiation	Control Data	\$13-14 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	General Electric	\$ 11 million	Contract
in ore mining and beneficiation	Fluor		

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INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

ISSUE

The Chinese have indicated their desire to engage in various forms of industrial cooperation with Western firms. Since Chinese policy on this issue is still evolving, no regulations concerning industrial cooperation have yet been drawn up. U.S. businessmen, however, must have the conditions and regulations specified/clarified under which such cooperation projects are to be conducted.

CURRENT STATUS

A U.S. negotiating team is currently discussing provisions for industrial cooperation in the context of the Trade Agreement negotiations. (Industrial cooperation provisions need not, but may be, included in a trade agreement.)

U.S. OBJECTIVES

1. Convey USG support for U.S. firms pursuing industrial cooperation projects and joint ventures in China.
2. Convey a) U.S. understanding that industrial cooperation includes both cooperation and investment activities, and b) distinction between measures for which governments are responsible and measures which are the concern of private firms.
3. Obtain PRC commitment to the principles of international practice and equitable treatment of our firms engaged in cooperation activities and investment in the PRC.
4. Obtain favorable PRC reference to contractual arrangements which would be desirable for our firms.
5. An acceptable article on industrial cooperation must contain, at a minimum, firm PRC commitments concerning expropriation, repatriation of profits and all returns, and limited liability of investors.

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Declassified By
Nancy Linn Patton
5/6/96

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TALKING POINTS

- We are pleased that American companies are discussing major cooperation projects with Chinese organizations. We hope these projects will come to fruition and that they will be followed by others.
- Although each cooperation project will have to be negotiated individually, planning for and negotiation of contracts would be facilitated by the existence of mutually agreed upon principles, as well as clarification of existing laws and regulations.
- Questions of greatest interest to American companies contemplating industrial cooperation projects or investment ventures include:
 - the types of projects which cooperation may encompass
 - security of assets
 - repatriation of profits and assets
 - access to services and facilities
 - hiring of employees
 - protection of industrial property
 - management rights
 - importation of necessary equipment
- We are interested in discussing these questions with you in circumstances which would permit a detailed exchange of views.
- What is your current policy concerning industrial cooperation and foreign investment? Are there any regulations or codes (commercial/investment) that you are planning to adopt in this regard? What is their present status? What principles are they likely to embody?

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6. Obtain more information on China's proposed regulations on foreign investment.

CHINESE POSITION

The Chinese have referred to concluding a "long-term agreement" with the U.S. To date, however, Chinese cooperation agreements with other Western countries -- France, Japan and the U.K., for example -- have been centered around specific projects. The Chinese may find our principles approach much less forthcoming than that of other countries, and negotiation of detailed provisions may be premature, given the nascent state of Chinese industrial cooperation and investment laws and regulations.

The PRC is apparently preparing to introduce new regulations on foreign investment. We understand that these will be based in part on Hong Kong's tax code and Taiwan's foreign investment regulations, and will include provisions for repatriation of profits.

The PRC has offered a hortatory paragraph for an article on industrial cooperation for inclusion in the Trade Agreement. The PRC version refers to "support" of various forms of industrial cooperation, e.g. countertrade, which is unacceptable. (As a Government, we have very limited powers to support any form of industrial cooperation.)

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BACKGROUND

Issues of industrial cooperation and investment have not been negotiated within the context of U.S. trade agreements with other non-market economies. Instead, the U.S. has signed separate long-term agreements on economic, industrial and technological cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and Romania which have covered the topics. Chinese policy on these issues is still evolving and Western experience with industrial cooperation projects in China is very limited; there is no Western experience with investment.

Given these constraints, negotiation of detailed provisions for industrial cooperation may be difficult or protracted. It may be best, therefore, to opt for acceptance of a broad formulation of the principles of industrial cooperation. However, a "principles" approach would represent a departure for the Chinese from the types of cooperation agreements they have concluded with other countries. The agreements with France, Japan and the U.K., for example, are centered around specific projects. The Sino-French agreement sets a target figure for bilateral exchanges, designates 11 major areas for concentrated development, and spells out procedures by which negotiators for the two sides will move toward the signature of specific project letters of intent.

We are especially interested in knowing how far along the Chinese are on development of a commercial and/or investment code and the direction these are likely to take.

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EXPORT CONTROLS

ISSUE

U.S. export controls and regulations are mandated by law, and the Chinese must realize that these regulations must be followed in order to facilitate trade in goods and technology which require export licenses.

U.S. POSITION

Export controls are a non-negotiable matter of U.S. national security, and export licenses are not issued unless we are satisfied that the proposed export will not be detrimental to national security.

It is U.S. policy to treat China, Russia and the Eastern European countries in an even-handed manner on export controls.

CHINESE POSITION

The Chinese continue to be reluctant to comply with U.S. rules and regulations, particularly with the completion of official end-use/end-user statements and guarantees for visitation/reporting for certain computer exports.

TALKING POINTS

1. As we have now entered into a new relationship, it is important to eliminate the areas of misunderstanding, needless controversy and delay so that trade between our two countries can be promoted.
2. Pursuant to law, the United States monitors and controls exports of certain products and technology to potential adversaries for the protection of national security. Japan and other Western countries that belong to COCOM exercise parallel regulations.

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Before normalizing relations with China, the U.S. accepted end-use letters instead of the form. However, now that relations have been normalized, our goal is to work toward the submission of properly completed end-user forms with applications for licenses to export to China. This will regularize our practice among all countries and simplify our processing of applications for the PRC. We are willing to allow our previous informal arrangement to continue for an interim period in order to give both U.S. exporters and the Chinese time to make the necessary adjustments. But our goal is to work toward the regularization of our practices with China.

At present, approximately 110 export license applications for China lack the standard end-use documentation. Of those, approximately 40 have no end-use information at all. Approximately 70 other applications have end-use letters but not on the standard USG form used in all cases where end-use statements are required. These cases may be processed under the continuing informal arrangement.

5. We want to expand trade with China and will do all we can to act expeditiously on export license applications containing adequate end-use information.

Drafted by Robert Spruell, OEA/BTR
377-3351, 4/16/79

Clearances: A.P. Solga, OEA/BTR
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S.J. Marcuss, BTR

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Note: There are 342 cases pending to the PRC
 List is accurate as of 4/25/79
 Red-lined cases completed after 4/25/05/02/79

CASE	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	COMSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 175430	08/27/1975	GEORGE INC	COMPAGNIE DE GEOPHYSIQUE	USED IN A SMALL SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER	621	ELECTR COMPUTER DIGITAL	690357
• 234455	12/28/1976	GOULD INC	PEKING ACOUSTICAL MATERIAL WORKS	TESTING OF ACOUSTIC MATERIAL UNDERWATER	401	HYDROPHONE SYSTEM	1256
• 256016	05/03/1977	HENDRIX INTL SEM VICE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR CHINA EARTH RESOURCE STUDIES	621	ELECTR COMPUTER WITH P/A	399490
• 256416	05/03/1977	HENDRIX INTL SEM VICE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR CHINA EARTH RESOURCE STUDIES	621	INPUT OUTPUT DEVICES	1056740
• 254427	05/13/1977	GEO SPACE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL	MAINTENANCE OF GEO SPACE SEISMIC COMPUTER PROCESS	621	PTS FOR COMPUTERS	50416
• 260524	08/01/1977	CONTROL DATA CORP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT	FOR DATA PROCESSING	621	ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS	53421
• 284101	02/24/1978	ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATES INC	SHANGHAI ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & TEACHING	CD	HYBRID COMPUTER SYSTEM	4470728
• 294431	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	MG	SEISMIC PROCESSING SYSTEM	600000
• 294431	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	MG	UNDERWATER DETECTION EQUIPMENT	600000
• 294432	01/30/1978	GEOSOURCE INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	COLLECT SEISMIC DATA IN SEARCH OF OIL/GAS DEPOSITS	EE	RECORDING/REPRODUCING EQUIPMENT	200000
• 295094	02/01/1978	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT CORP	DATA PROCESSING IN SEISMIC METHOD OIL EXPLORATION	CD	ELECTR COMPUTER WITH P/A	1234069
• 295096	02/01/1978	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT CORP	DATA PROCESSING IN SEISMIC METHOD OIL EXPLORATION	CD	ELECTR COMPUTER WITH P/A	2552463
• 295187	02/04/1978	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	PEKING STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	MAINTAIN & CALIBRATE MICROWAVE INSTR AT FACTORY	EE	POWER METER WITH PTS	2615
• 294731	02/27/1978	DEVILIG MACHINE CO	SHANGHAI STEAM TURBINE/GENERATING PLANT OR SHENYANG	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONTROL SYSTEM	425000
• 294732	02/27/1978	DEVILIG MACHINE CO	SHANGHAI STEAM TURBINE/GENERATOR PLANT OR SHENYANG	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONTROL SYSTEM	445000
• 294733	02/27/1978	DEVILIG MACHINE CO	SHANGHAI STEAM TURBINE/GENERATOR PLANT OR SHENYANG	EMPLOYED IN THE MANUF OF POWER GENERATING EQUIP	MG	MACHINE/CONTROL SYSTEM	460000
• 300664	03/04/1978	HCA CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP (CNTIC)	RF SEMICONDUCTOR USE IN COMML COLOR TV RECEIVERS	EE	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 301124	03/14/1978	SHANGHAI STEAM TURBINE/GENERATING PLANT OR SHENYANG	SHANGHAI STEAM TURBINE/GENERATOR PLANT OR SHENYANG	MAINTAIN & CALIBRATE MICROWAVE INSTR AT FACTORY	MG	MACHINE/CONTROL SYSTEM	100000

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CASE NO.	DATE RECD	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PHN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 307713	09/05/1978	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SUPPLY CO	CHINA NATL PETROLEUM & GAS EXPLORATION DEVEL CORP	USE AS PIPELINE MAINTENANCE PT S F/HOME MADE ETC	CO	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	3445
• 307718	04/19/1978	RULLARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	VERIFY ACCUMULATORS/ALIGNMENT VERTICAL BOKING MILLS	EE	LASER INTERFEROMETERS	60000
• 307719	04/19/1978	RULLARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MFR COMPONENTS FOR POWER GENERATION EQUIPMENT	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	447407
• 307720	04/19/1978	RULLARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MFR COMPONENTS FOR POWER GENERATION EQUIPMENT	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	521407
• 307721	04/19/1978	RULLARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MFR COMPONENTS FOR POWER GENERATION EQUIPMENT	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	596366
• 307722	04/19/1978	RULLARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MFR COMPONENTS FOR POWER GENERATION EQUIPMENT	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	750773
• 308437	04/24/1978	WHITE SUNDSTRAND MACHINE TOOL INC	SHEN YANG BLOWER WORKS	TO MANUF IMPELLERS FOR CENTRIFUGAL AIR COMPRESSOR	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	885984
• 309363	06/21/1978	INDUCTOSYN INTL CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	MO	SYNCHROS & RESOLVERS	16265
• 313205	12/28/1978	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TV BROADCASTING EQUIP	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	14124
• 313205	12/28/1978	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TV BROADCASTING EQUIP	EE	PLUG-IN UNIT	1339
• 313204	05/24/1978	ARCH CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	PHYSICAL EXPLORATION EQUIP	EE	HYDROGRAPHIC	30725
• 316406	07/26/1978	HANCO	UNKNOWN	DEVELOP NATL RESOURCES	MO	SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIP	577653
• 321166	07/13/1978	USM CORP FARREL CO DIVISION	WANKING STEAM TURBINE & GENERATOR PLANT	MANUF COMPONENTS FOR USE IN STEAM & GAS TURBINES	MO	VERTICAL BORING MILL	1011000
• 324761	08/02/1978	GENERAL MICROELECTRONICS CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TO BE RESOLVED	EE	ELCTH TEST EQUIP	2070
• 328604	01/31/1979	WEINSCHTEL ENGINEERING CO INC	WUHAN UNIVERSITY	FOR MEASURING MICROWAVE INSTRUMENTS	EE	SIGNAL GENERATOR	36670
• 329316	12/08/1978	GUS MANUFACTURING INC	CHINA NATL GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION CORP	EXPLORATION FOR OIL BY SEISMIC METHOD IN CHINA	EE	SEISMIC TELEMETRY SYSTH	728505
• 329317	08/29/1978	GUS MANUFACTURING INC	CHINA NATL OIL/GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP	EXPLORATION FOR OIL BY SEISMIC METHOD IN CHINA	EE	SEISMIC TELEMETRY SYSTEM	1455596
• 329846	01/31/1979	GUS MANUFACTURING INC	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS	INPUT OF FIELD SEISMIC DATA TO OFFICE COMPUTER	CO	COMPUTER INPUT UNIT	60698
• 329849	01/31/1979	GUS MANUFACTURING INC	CHINA NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL	INPUT OF FIELD SEISMIC DATA TO COMPUTER	CO	COMPUTER OUTPUT UNIT	60698
• 330759	09/06/1978	UOP PROCESS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	FOR THE OPERATION OF A UOP HDS UNION PROCESS UNIT	MO	TECHNICAL DATA	14440
• 331212	10/04/1978	LOCKWELL INTL	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TO BE USED BY CAAC FOR AIRCRAFT	EE	AIR NAVIGATION EQUIP	14440
• 331212	10/04/1978	LOCKWELL INTL	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR H707 AIRCRAFT	EE	AIR NAVIGATION EQUIP	14440
• 332844	09/15/1978	AIRTECH DIV CUTLER HAMMER	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR H707 AIRCRAFT GENERAL LAB DEVELOPMENT OF RECEIVERS IN 18.0 TO 38.0GHZ	EE	AIR NAVIGATION EQUIP	3465

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CASE	DATE RECD	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 334743	09/27/1978	NATL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP	CHINA NATL PETROLEUM & GAS EXPLORATION DEVELOPMENT CORP	ELECTRONIC EQUIP	EE	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	73854
• 336204	10/05/1978	UNION CARBIDE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL CORP	TECHNICAL DATA FOR DETONATION GUN	MO	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZERS	172224
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	MO	TEST EQUIPMENT SETS	34450
• 337234	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	CESIUM CLOCK	172224
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	P/A FOR TRANSMITTER	70658
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	TRAINING COURSE	5520
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	LOT EXPENDABLES	26220
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	CO	P/A FOR NANO NAV SYSTEM	64216
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	EE	TRANSMITTER STATION	238464
• 337235	10/12/1978	GEOSOURCE LTD	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION/DEVELOPMENT CORP	MARINE NAVIGATION SYSTEM FOR SEISMIC EXPLORATION	CO	NANO NAV SYSTEMS	163184
• 337262	10/13/1978	AILTECH DIV CUI LEH HAMMER	CHINESE GOVT	TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY OF F RECEIVERS	EE	MIXER WAVEGUIDE	3965
• 337264	10/13/1978	AILTECH DIV CUI LEH HAMMER	CHINESE GOVERNMENT	USED TO TEST & MONITOR NOISE QUALITY OF RECEIVERS	EE	MIXER/WAVEGUIDE	1350
• 337452	10/13/1978	PHD ELECTRONICS DIV HARRIS CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	RESALE TO RADIO INSTITUTE F/MICROWAVE MEASUREMENT	EE	ISOLATORS	7650
• 337454	10/13/1978	PHD ELECTRONICS DIV HARRIS CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CO	RESALE INST STOZAIN/METHOLOGY F/USE W/STD TEST EQ	EE	ISOLATORS	2450
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS	4523440
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	VEHICLES	304200
• 337768	10/13/1978	GEOSOURCE INC ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION	SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION EXPLORATION FOR OIL & GAS	EE	P/A FOR VEHICLES	32400

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CASE	DATE RECD	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMM DESC	VALUE
• 347495	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	YUNNAN UNIVERSITY	FOR TESTING INSTRUMENTS IN THE ELEC LABORATORY	EE	6011A SYNTHESIZED/W/PTS ELCR TEST EQUIP	4405
• 347496	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL AND GAS EXPLOITATION & DEV CO	UNKNOWN	EE	ELCTR TEST EQUIP	4364
• 347497	12/11/1978	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	SHANGHAI CHAU TUNG UNIV	MEASUREMENT FOR VOLTAGE CURRENT IMPED OF COMPUTER	EE	ELCTR TEST EQUIP	4722
• 349455	12/14/1978	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	SHANGHAI CHAU TUNG UNIV	USED AT THE UNIVERSITY FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES	EE	LOGIC STATE ANALYZER	10450
• 349766	12/18/1978	WIDGEPORTR MACHINES DIV OF TEATRON INC	PEKING INSTITUTE OF AERODYNAMICS	PRODUCE PTS FOR TEACHING EXPLANATION	MG	METAL CUTTING MACH	105000
• 349916	12/18/1978	KYRE CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT EXPORT CORP	TESTING AND CERTIFYING OF MAGNETIC TAPES	CO	ELCTR COMPUTING EQUIP	28750
• 349923	12/21/1978	GUS MANUFACTURING INC	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLOITATION & DEVELOPMENT	USE FOR EXPLORATION FOR OIL BY SEISMIC METHOD	EE	COMPOSITE/D MULTIPLEXE	395490
• 349999	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF COML FREIGHT BY AIRLINE'S WITHIN THE PRC	MG	P/A FGROUND SUPPORT EQ	26250000
• 349999	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF COML FREIGHT BY AIRLINE'S WITHIN THE PRC	MG	COML CARGO AIRCRAFT	52500000
• 349999	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TRANS OF COML FREIGHT BY AIRLINE'S WITHIN THE PRC	MG	COML CARGO AIRCRAFT	52500000
• 349700	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	VIP TRANSPORT FOR OFFICIALS OF PEOPLES REP OF CHINA	MG	P/A F/GRD SUPPORT EQ	17500000
• 349700	12/22/1978	LOCKHEED GEORGIA CO A DIVISION OF LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	VIP TRANSPORT FOR OFFICIALS OF PEOPLES REP OF CHINA	MG	COML EXECUTIVE AIRC	70000000
• 350370	12/28/1978	TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/CONSTRUCT & MAINTAIN TURBINE BUNDLE PULLERS	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 350609	12/29/1978	AMERICAN CYANAMIDE CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	FOR MAKING HYDROTHERMAL CATALYSTS INCL ALUMINA	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 350612	12/29/1978	CHEVRON RESEARCH CO	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	TECH DATA RELATING TO A PETROLEUM REFINERY PROJECT	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 350647	12/29/1978	INTEROCEAN SYSTEMS INC	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY	DISPLAY OCEANOGRAPHIC/ENVIRONMENTAL DATA ETC	MG	CONTROL DATA DISPLAY/PI	25050
• 350750	01/02/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	NEW BUILD VESSEL/CHINA UNDERSEA CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION	NAVIGATION OF SHIP LAYING UNDERSEA TELEPHONE CABLE	EE	MURIDITHUM HEN U STD	35000
• 350761	04/04/1979	TELETRONIC INC	JOINT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE	MEASURING THE WAVEFORM OF ELECTRICAL SIGNAL	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	11340
• 350762	04/05/1979	TELETRONIX INC	PEKING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	MEASURING SINGLE SHOT/LONG SPEED PULSE IN LAB DEPT	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	1554
• 350763	01/02/1979	FOG INC	INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY OF PEKING	FOR MEASUREMENTS OF LASER ENERGY AND POWER	EE	RADIOMETER SYSTEM	10425

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CASE	DATE REC'D	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PRN	COMN DESC	VALUE
351122	04/13/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY	ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE PROTECTION INST OF SZECHUA	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING DATA RECORDER IN PACKING	EE	MAGNETIC REC ORDER/PTS	4556
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUIS INSTR FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL	30380
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUIS INSTR FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	EE	ELECTRONIC COMPONENT	1412
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	CHINA NATIONAL PETROLEUM AND GAS EXPLORATION DEV	MANUF DATA ACQUIS INSTR FOR US E IN OIL EXPLORATN	MG	MODEL ADC110 3002 A/D	1525
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	MAINTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSICS RESEARCH	MG	A/D CONVERTER	34913
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	MAINTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSICS RESEARCH	EE	ELCTH COMPON ENT ASSEMBL	3303
351424	01/05/1979	ANALOG DEVICES INC	ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	MAINTAIN TEST EQUIP USED PHYSICS RESEARCH	MG	D/A CONVERTER	1670
351420	01/08/1979	MCA CORP	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED PEKING PHYSICAL EDUC COMM HEPART CAMERA PHC	EE	TV CAMERA TU HE	11550
351425	01/08/1979	MIS SYSTEMS CORP P INTL DIV	MATERIAL INSTITUTE PEKING	USE IN BASIC RESEARCH ON ALUMINUM ALLOYS	MG	MATL TEST SY STEM	439985
351427	01/08/1979	MIS SYSTEMS CORP P INTL DIV	MATERIAL INSTITUTE PEKING	USE IN EVALUATING THE PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	MG	MATL TEST SY STEM	256360
352246	01/10/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY	FOR TEACHING GENERAL COMPUTER MANUF BY CHINA	CD	ELCTH COMPUT ER W/P/A	51257
352351	01/11/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR DATA PROCESSING	CD	ELCTH COMPUT ER WITH P/A	2247129
352353	01/11/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR DATA PROCESSING	CD	ELCTH COMPUT ER WITH P/A	490431
352454	01/12/1979	ELUTION INDUSTRIES INC	ZHONG JIE HEAMIN YOU YI P/B PLANT	MFR LUCAS MACH HORIZONTAL BORI NG GRILL/MILLING MACH	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
352467	01/15/1979	LUCAS MACHINE TOOLS INC	SHANGHAI STEEL	KNOW-AND-RECOVER-TECHNOLOGY	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
353177	01/17/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP APPLIED OPTI CS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DETN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION GRAININESS/CLR FILM	MG	MICRODENSITOMETER SYSTE	165825
353177	01/17/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP APPLIED OPTI CS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DETN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION GRAININESS/CLR FILM	MG	SPARE PARTS KIT	16313
353177	01/17/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP APPLIED OPTI CS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DETN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION GRAININESS/CLR FILM	MG	IMI COLOR PHOTO METER	17438
353177	01/17/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP APPLIED OPTI CS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DETN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION GRAININESS/CLR FILM	MG	STRIP CHART RECORDER	4163
353177	01/17/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP APPLIED OPTI CS DIVISION	NUMBER 1 FILM PLANT	DETN MODULUS TRANSFER FUNCTION GRAININESS/CLR FILM	MG	SPARE & REPLACEMENT PTS	13500
353453	01/18/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR DATA PROCESSING	CD	ELCTH COMPUT ER WITH P/A	1712125
353400	01/18/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	TAIYAN UNIVERSITY	TESTING IN EFFICIENCY LAB	EE	DIGITAL VOLT METER	10400

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• 353410	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXP LOUATION & DEVELOPMENT C	TEST & MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC C RECORDING SYSTEMS	MG	SVC KIT FOR TESTER	14000
• 353410	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXP LOUATION & DEVELOPMENT C	TEST & MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC C RECORDING SYSTEMS	MG	IC TESTER W/ OPTION 024	46000
• 353411	01/18/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	SIANYANG MECHANIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES	MEASURE POWER DENSITY/DATA ANALYSIS W/ENVIRONMENTAL TEST	MG	ANALYZER SYS W/CALC	115675
• 353417	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXP LOUATION & DEVELOPMENT C	USED TO TEST/MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORD/SYS	EE	SYN FUNCTION GENERATOR	30000
• 353417	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXP LOUATION & DEVELOPMENT C	USED TO TEST/MAINTAIN DIGITAL SEISMIC RECORD/SYS	EE	P/T KIT FOR GENERATOR	3300
• 353419	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CAAC AIRLINE	USED TO SUPPORT/MAINTAIN CCACS BOEING 707 AIRCRAFT	EE	QUARTZ CRYSTAL AL	50
• 353419	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	CAAC AIRLINE	USED TO SUPPORT/MAINTAIN CCACS BOEING 707 AIRCRAFT	EE	ELECTRONIC C OUNTER	3500
• 353420	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERING	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE W/TIME KIT	3475
• 353420	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERING	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	DIGITAL VOLT METER	3400
• 353420	04/27/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	PEKING INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERING	TO FOR USED FOR WAVEFORM MEASUREMENTS	EE	CATHODE RAY TUBES	1100
• 353421	01/19/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	PEKING INSTRUMENT FACTORY	TO BE USED TO TEST S PARAMETER S OF THE DEVICES	EE	OSCILLATOR M AINFRAME	15520
• 354221	01/22/1979	TERADYNE INTL INC	OSHIBA CORP	TEST BIPOLOAR LINEAR ICS FOR DUTY CYCLE RECEIVERS	MG	COMPUTER LIN EAR CIRCUIT	1092912
• 354249	04/03/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECH	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTRIC COMP	CD	MAGNETIC DIS K DESIGN	10625
• 354249	04/03/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECH	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTRIC COMP	CD	MAGNETIC COM P TAPE DESI	2200
• 354271	01/24/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECH	SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF ELECTRIC COMP	CD	MAGNETIC COM P TAPE DESI	2200
• 354437	03/20/1979	GENRAD INC	IMPORT CORP	TEST & A PILOT FACILITY S & A PILOT FACILITY	MG	TA	33745
• 355054	01/24/1979	KINEMATHICS INC	ELECTRONIC BUREAU OF SHA NXI PROVINCE	ANALYSIS OF RECORDS OF STRONG MOTION ACCELEROMETERS	EE	COMP TEST SY STM W/ACCES	4505
• 355226	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES/MAPPING F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	EE	ORDERERS PTS SURVEYOR FIE	153400
• 355226	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES/MAPPING F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	EE	SURVEYOR FIE LO UNIT & PT	52498
• 355232	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES & MAPPING F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	CD	COMPUTER WIT H P/A	173468
• 355233	01/26/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	PEKING CITY PLANNING BUREAU	DETERMINE COORDINATES & MAPPING F/CITY CONSTRUCTION	CD	SATELLITE SU RVEYOR W/PT	196253
• 355446	01/30/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LTD	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING & CARTOGRAPHY	F/MAPPING NATL ECONOMY CO NSTH /GEODETIC NETWK CON	EE	SATELLITE SU RVEYOR W/PT	194403

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• 356056	02/01/1979	KEARNEY & TRECK EM CORP	UNKNOWN	MANUFACTURE JET ENGINE COMPONE NTS	MG	MACHINING CE NITEM W/PTS	900000
• 356056	02/01/1979	KEARNEY & TRECK FR CORP	UNKNOWN	MANUFACTURE JET ENGINE COMPONE NTS	MG	PTS FOR MACH INE TOOLS	250000
• 356174	02/01/1979	WEINSCHTEL ENGIN EERING CO INC	BUREAU OF RADIO STANDIZA TION METROLOGY OF KWIFCH S	FOR MEASURING SIGNAL GENERATOR	EE	SIGNAL GENER ATOR	38600
• 356181	02/01/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSE AS LTD	CHINA SEAS INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY	F/NAVIGATION OF NEW BUILDING V ESSEL W/FOR GEOPHYS	EE	ELECTRONIC T EST EQUIP	35000
• 356191	02/01/1979	PAUL YANG & ASS OC INC	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	RY HES FACILITIES	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 356204	02/01/1979	MINNESOTA MININ G & MANUFACTUR NG CO	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	HIGH SPEED CAMERA IS TO RECORD WELOING OF METAL	MG	PTS W/ FRAME CAMERA	8400
• 356221	02/01/1979	ALLEN CHEMICAL CORP	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FOR EDUCATION IN TRAINING PROD UCTION	EE	MAGNETIC TAP E	224434
• 356231	02/01/1979	HECKMAN INSTRUM ENTS INC	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FOR USE AS SCIENTIFIC TESTING	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 356240	02/05/1979	UNITED TECHNOLO GIES INTL INC	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FOR SUPPORT & MAINTENANCE OF C OMPANY OWN AIRCRAFT	MG	P/A FOR AIRC RAFT	500000
• 356241	02/05/1979	CEO SPACE CORP	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FEEDBACK SEISMIC HEADWAVE STUDY F/OIL & GAS DEPOSITS	MG	TECH AGGREG TRAINING	10000
• 356241	02/05/1979	CEO SPACE CORP	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FEEDBACK SEISMIC HEADWAVE STUDY F/OIL & GAS DEPOSITS	MG	P/A FOR PLUT TERS	110000
• 356241	02/05/1979	CEO SPACE CORP	CHINA NATL TECHNICAL IMP ORT CORP	FEEDBACK SEISMIC HEADWAVE STUDY F/OIL & GAS DEPOSITS	MG	PLUTTER SVST EMS	942434
• 356467	02/06/1979	BELL HELICOPTER TEXTHON	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	SUPPORT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION ETC	MG	NONMILITARY HELICOPTERS	28750000
• 356467	02/06/1979	BELL HELICOPTER TEXTHON	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	SUPPORT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION ETC	MG	P/A FOR HELI COPTER	11500000
• 356467	02/06/1979	MULTI RESOURCES INTL CORP	PENNING UNIVERSITY	RESEARCH	EE	SEMICOND DIO DES	54
• 357008	02/06/1979	SCIENTIFIC DESI GN CO INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	ANTI-FREEZE DETERGENTS SYNTHET IC ETC CHEMICAL	EE	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 357012	02/12/1979	ANDERSEN LAROMA TOMIES INC	PEKING INDUSTRIAL INST (I) & YAN HU RADIO FACTOR Y	RADAR EQUIPMENT & SPECIALIZED PARTS & ACCY	EE	DISP SAW DEL AY LINES	24680
• 357013	02/12/1979	ANDERSEN LAROMA TOMIES INC	YAN-HU RADIO FACTORY	PHATERSONIC SURFACE ACOUSTIC W AVE DEVICES	EE	DIS SAW DELA Y LINES	19000
• 357014	02/12/1979	SYSTEMS DUNNEN CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGCHOW RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FM FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	DISPLAY UNIT	2506
• 357014	02/12/1979	SYSTEMS DUNNEN CORP/MICROWAVE DIV	YANGCHOW RADIO SPECIALIZ ING EQUIP PLANT	ANALYZE SPECTRUM QUALITY OF FM FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	EE	SWEEP UNIT	866

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• 350039	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL PRECISION INSTR MANUF CO	USED FOR SIGNAL ANALYSIS PURPOSES	EE	EXTERNAL MIXER W/P/A	415
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	SHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FACTORY	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTH EQUIP AT CONSIGNEES FACILITY	EE	TUNNEL DIODE W/P/A	1400
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	SHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FACTORY	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTH EQUIP AT CONSIGNEES FACILITY	EE	PULSE	400
• 350041	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	SHANGHAI NO 21 RADIO FACTORY	MAINTAIN/REPAIR ELCTH EQUIP AT CONSIGNEES FACILITY	EE	SAMPLE DIODE	460
• 350042	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION DEV CORPORA	TEST MAGNAVUX SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	3450
• 350043	02/22/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF NUCLER ACADEMY SCIENCE CH	INSPECT MAIN VOLTAGE PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROMETER	EE	VOLTMETER	3570
• 350044	02/22/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS	INSPECT MAIN VOLTAGE PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROMETER	EE	VOLTMETER	4280
• 350046	02/22/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	CHINA INSTRUMENT CORP TELECOMMUNICATION	MAINTAIN TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIP	EE	DIODES	470
• 350047	02/22/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY	CONSIGNEE FACILITY FOR DIGITAL CIRCUIT ANALYSIS PURPOSES	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	3975
• 350048	02/22/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	CHING-HUA UNIVERSITY	FOR COMPUTER PERIPHERAL EQUIP TESTING PURPOSES	EE	INTERVAL COUNTER W/ P/A	7103
• 350049	02/22/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	CHINA NORTHWEST MEASUREMENT STATION	UNKNOWN	EE	ACTIVE PHORE	650
• 350213	02/21/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLORE	USE FOR SEISMIC DATA PROCESSING ON COMPUTER SYS	CD	MAGNETIC TAPES	73132
• 350216	04/18/1979	HECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC	FUFAN UNIVERSITY	FOR USE AS SCIENTIFIC TESTING EQUIPMENT	CD	DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	12000
• 350221	02/26/1979	AMPEX INTL OPEX ATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	SAMPLES EVALUATION & DEMO TO POTENTIAL CUSTOMER	EE	MAGNETIC INS TR TAPE	546
• 350234	02/26/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	CHINA NAT L OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	TESTING/MAINTAINMENT EQUIP IN OIL & GAS RESCH LAB	EE	ELCTH TEST EQUIP	24000
• 350442	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEDT INSTRUMENT CO	INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	SPINNER MAGNETOMETER	30419
• 350541	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEDT INSTRUMENT CO	INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	ARIZATN ROCK SAMPLES	MG	SPINNER MAGNETOMETER	30106
• 350544	02/26/1979	SCHONSTEDT INSTRUMENT CO	CADEXIA SINICA INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS	MEAS NATURAL REMANENT MAGN PUL	MG	DIGITAL MAGNETOMETER	1440
• 350823	02/27/1979	TOWNSEND DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC	CADEXIA SINICA UNKNOWN	ARIZATN ROCK SAMPLES MEAS CHERRYLUCK BLIND RIVETS/ASSEMBLY A/C & NON-A/C	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 360044	03/22/1979	CHROMECO INTL	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	USE BY SHANGHAI INST TO TEACH SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	CD	ELCTH COMPUTERS WITH P/A	64176
• 360122	02/27/1979	AMPEX INTL OPEX ATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	FOR EVALUATION AND DEMONSTRATION ON	CD	MAGNETIC TAPES	45
• 360141	02/27/1979	AMPEX INTL OPEX ATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	FOR EVALUATION AND DEMONSTRATION ON	CD	MAGNETIC TAPES	1210
• 360546	03/03/1979	AMPEX INTL OPEX ATIONS INC	INSTITUTE OF AERODYNAMIC	FLOW VISUALIZATION STUDIES IN WIND TUNNELS	EE	LASER & LASER EQUIP	121440

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• 360768	03/01/1979	MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING CO	PEKING INSTIT OF COMPUTING TECH	USE IN FORM IN WHICH RECEIVED	EE	MAGNETIC TAPE	2200
• 360908	03/02/1979	SYNTHETICS INC	CHANGSHA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE	UNKNOWN	CO	MINT COMPUTE R SYSTFM	201787
• 361091	03/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O VARIOUS TECHNICAL SEMINARS	DEMO WITHIN PRC & RETURN TO US A TECH SEMINARS	EE	AUTOMATED TEST SYS	147500
• 361314	03/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO INTERCONTINENTAL OPERATIONS	DEMO SEMINAR ON AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEM/ELCTR EQUIP	CO	ELCTR COMP EQUIP	64630
• 361316	03/23/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUF CO	EAST CHINA RESEARCH INST OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY	SCI/TECH RES OF ELCTR COMPUTER S BY ULT CONSIGNEE	CO	MAGNETIC DISKS	4250
• 361321	03/02/1979	U.S. ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS INC	WUSHAN MINING CO	DEVELOP IRON ORE AT CHITASHAN/PHUD IRON ORE PELLET	MO	IRON ORE CON TROL SYSTEM	8400000
• 361324	03/02/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC TRAFFIC DEPT	CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FUR OIL EXPLORATION	EE	MAGNETIC RECORDER & PTS	17615
• 361496	03/04/1979	SPEX INDUSTRIES INC	SHANGHAI INST OF SILICATE CHEMISTRY & TECHNOLOGY	TO BE USED FOR SIMUCTURE RESEARCH OF GLASS	CO	CALCULATOR	9790
• 361665	03/06/1979	LASER ANALYTICS INC	INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS	BASIC RES INVOLVING LASER SPECTROSCOPY OF SUBSTANCE	EE	TUNABLE DIODE LASERS	41760
• 361666	03/06/1979	LASER ANALYTICS INC	INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS	BASIC RES INVOLVING LASER SPECTROSCOPY OF SUBSTANCE	EE	LASER SOURCE SPECTROMETER	145072
• 361969	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION CORP	TO MEASURE THE VOLTAGE OF SMALL SIGNAL CIRCUITS	EE	VOLTAGE PROBE	3124
• 361970	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT	EVAL PERFORMANCE FRONT EDGE/THAILING EDGE CYBER CPU	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	137025
• 361971	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT	TO MEASURE THE VOLTAGE OF SMALL SIGNAL CIRCUITS	EE	VOLTAGE PROBE	4463
• 361972	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	CHANGSHA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE HUMAN PROVINCE	FUR THE PURPOSE OF THE ADJUSTING COMPUTER TEST	EE	DIGITAL COUNTER	3256
• 361973	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIA SINICA	TEST/DESIGN BASIC CIRCUITS ADJUST MACH/DEV 1/0 ED	EE	VOLTAGE PROBE	446
• 361973	03/07/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIA SINICA	TEST/DESIGN BASIC CIRCUITS ADJUST MACH/DEV 1/0 ED	EE	PLUG-IN UNIT	761
• 361974	03/07/1979	AMPEX INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED BY CENTRAL TV STATION PEKING F/P/REV VR1200LS	EE	MAGNETIC VIDEO TAPE	34500
• 361974	03/07/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O VARIOUS TECHNICAL SEMINARS	DEMO WITHIN THE PRC & WILL BE RETURNED TO USA	EE	VIBRO-MECHANIC USING EQUIP	16980
• 361974	03/07/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O VARIOUS TECHNICAL SEMINARS	DEMO WITHIN THE PRC & WILL BE RETURNED TO USA	EE	TECHNICAL DATA	0

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				USED ON 2200 VP & 2200 MVP SYS	CD	DISK CABINET	102
		FS INC		TEMS APPROVED 34112A	CD	GES	
				USED ON 2200 VP & 2200 MVP SYS	CD	MINI DISKET	115
		FS INC		TEMS APPROVED 34112A	CD	FS	
				USED ON 2200 VP & 2200 MVP SYS	CD	DISKETTES	128
		FS INC		TEMS APPROVED 34112H			
362373	03/08/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LIMITED	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY	MAPP NAVI ECON CONSTRY/GEODETIC NETWORK CONTROL	CD	COMPUTER SYS SPARE PIS	72660
362374	03/08/1979	MAGNAVOX OVERSEAS LIMITED	STATE BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND CARTOGRAPHY	MAPP NAVI ECON CONSTRY/GEODETIC NETWORK CONTROL	CD	COMPUTER SYS TEM P/A	180490
362672	03/09/1979	FREQUENCY SOURCE F INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	FOR USE IN ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	SIGNAL GENERATORS	2490
363074	03/12/1979	VAHIAN EXPORT CORP	LUYANG SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON WORKS	PROD SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON ROD W/DIAMETER LARG 75MM	MG	CRYSTAL GROWING FURNACE	175260
363107	03/12/1979	VAHIAN EXPORT CORP	LUYANG SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON WORKS	PROD SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON ROD W/DIAMETER LARG 75MM	MG	OPT & SPARE PIS F/FURHC	434258
363365	03/13/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	EST WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL DATA CENTER /CONT CHINA OIL ECT	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	12723112
363445	03/13/1979	SPECTRA PHYSICS INTL	SPECTRA PHYSICS PICO 2ND LASER SEMINAR INST PHYS	MEASURE OUTPUT OF MODELOCKED ARGON ION LASER	EE	HI SPD LIGHT DETECTOR	1555
363445	03/13/1979	SPECTRA PHYSICS INTL	SPECTRA PHYSICS PICO 2ND LASER SEMINAR INST PHYS	MEASURE OUTPUT OF MODELOCKED ARGON ION LASER	EE	FAST PHOTODETECTOR	2400
363497	03/14/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O TECHNICAL SEMINAR IN PRC	DEMO SEMINAR ON PROCESSOR AID GAS CHROMATOGRAPHS	CD	CALCULATOR SYS/SPARE PT	9050
363498	03/14/1979	MOTOROLA MILITARY & AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS INC	MOTOROLA MAE C/O RICHARD SPIELMAN JOSEPH LANGLAI	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND RETURN TO USA	EE	MINIPUNDER (SST-201X)	3400
363498	03/14/1979	MOTOROLA MILITARY & AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS INC	MOTOROLA MAE C/O RICHARD SPIELMAN JOSEPH LANGLAI	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND RETURN TO USA	EE	EMERGENCY TRANSCEIVER	14694
363498	03/14/1979	MOTOROLA MILITARY & AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS INC	MOTOROLA MAE C/O RICHARD SPIELMAN JOSEPH LANGLAI	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND RETURN TO USA	EE	HADAH TRANSPONDER	8000
363498	03/14/1979	MOTOROLA MILITARY & AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS INC	MOTOROLA MAE C/O RICHARD SPIELMAN JOSEPH LANGLAI	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND RETURN TO USA	EE	VHF/FM TRANSCEIVER	10715
363498	03/14/1979	MOTOROLA MILITARY & AEROSPACE ELECTRONICS INC	MOTOROLA MAE C/O RICHARD SPIELMAN JOSEPH LANGLAI	DEMONSTRATION F/MAY 1979 AND RETURN TO USA	EE	RANGER POSITIONING SYS	100000
363754	03/15/1979	NOTHAM EXPORT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED IN THE RECORDING INDUSTRY	EE	DIGITAL DELAY UNIT	4400
364221	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC/SURS VICE INC/INSTRUMENT	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F PHC	EE	RADIO RECEIVER ERS W/P	10460
364221	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC/SURS VICE INC/INSTRUMENT	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE F PHC	EE	DIG FIELD SYSTEMS W	336000

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• 364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC SUR IN STRUMENT	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL TASHMAN SEAL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE PEOPLES REP CHINA	EE	ELECTR TESTIN G EQUIP	7000
• 364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC SUR IN STRUMENT	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL TASHMAN SEAL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE PEOPLES REP CHINA	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE S	3000
• 364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
• 364224	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	AIR GUN CONT ROLLER	25000
• 364230	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARINDA	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	AIR GUN CONT ROLLER	25000
• 364230	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL KARINDA	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
• 364231	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	AIR GUN CONT ROLLER	25000
• 364231	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	CD	CONFIGURABLE MARINE SYS	375000
• 364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST /APPAR W/PT	50000
• 364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE RS WITH/PTS	165000
• 364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22300
• 364232	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	319000
• 364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST APPAR W/PT	27000
• 364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GRAVITY METE RS W/PTS	165000
• 364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GENERAL INDU STRIAL EQ	22300
• 364233	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESS TASHMAN SE	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPAR W/PTS	319000
• 364234	03/14/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VICE INC/SURS U F TEX INSTRUME	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC C/O MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GEOPHYS INST APPAR W/PT	27000

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• 364234	03/17/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VIC INC/SURS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 170 MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL AP	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT	22300
• 364234	03/17/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VIC INC/SURS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 170 MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL AP	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	DEPTH SOUND APPARATUS W/PITS	319000
• 364234	03/19/1979	GEOPHYSICAL SERV VIC INC/SURS OF TEX INSTRUMENTS	GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INC 170 MOTOR VESSEL HC DUNL AP	PERFORM SEISMIC SURVEY OFFSHORE E PHC	MG	GRAVITY METER HS W/PITS	165000
• 364234	03/19/1979	FLUOR INTERNATIONAL URRAL INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL IMPORT CORPORATION MINISTRY OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	HUNTER LOG LOAD INFO FROM VARIOUS PROCESS POINTS MFR ENGINE USE IN TEREX HAULER OFF-HIGHWAY EQUIPMENT	CD	REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT TECHNICAL DATA	201000
• 364234	03/20/1979	DETROIT DIESEL ALLISON DIVISION N GEN MOTORS CO	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	DISTINGUISH TOPOGRAPHICAL ON HORIZON/LOCATE OBJECT CALIBRATION PURPOSES ON OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL	MG	SCAN SONAR SYSTEM TRANSDUCER	43490
• 364234	03/22/1979	EDU WESTERN COMMUNICATIONS C/O EDU INTERNATIONAL	CHINA NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CALIBRATION PURPOSES ON OCEANOGRAPHIC VESSEL	EE	HYDROPHONE	3169
• 365245	03/22/1979	VARIAN EXPORT CORPORATION	DAYSTEEL WORKS	DETECT FLAWS FOR THE ELECTROSLAG TURBIDISC	EE	MAGNETRON	5194
• 365246	03/22/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY	STUDY NEURON TROPIC FUNCTION CITOPHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	VOLTAGE PROBE	446
• 365246	03/22/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY	STUDY NEURON TROPIC FUNCTION CITOPHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	PLUG-IN UNIT	2069
• 365247	03/22/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL UNAL CORPORATION	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPORT IMPORT CORP	TEST/MAINTENANCE SATELLITE POSITIONING SYS/RADIO POS SYS	EE	COUNTER MULTIFUNCTION	8700
• 365250	03/22/1979	VARIAN EXPORT CORPORATION	SIAM ENGINE PLANT	FUR X-RAY FLAW DETECTOR OF LARGE SCALE ALLOY CASTS	EE	MAGNETRON PART	5194
• 365251	03/22/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL UNAL CORPORATION	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLOitation & DEVELOPMENT CORP	TEST/MAINTENANCE SATELLITE POSITIONING SYS/RADIO POS SYS	EE	COUNTER MULTIFUNCTION	7250
• 365500	03/23/1979	VARIAN EXPORT CORPORATION	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF METALLURGY	FOR MEASURING SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS AND DEVICES	EE	PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBES	1480
• 365505	03/23/1979	MASSACHUSETTS INST OF TECH LABORATORY F/NUCLEAR SCIENCE	INSTITUTE OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS DR CHANG WEN-YU	USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH TRAINING & SELECTION PHYSICISTS	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	34350
• 365507	03/23/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO INTL OPERATIONS C/O TECH SEMINAR	DEMONSTRATION DURING TECHNICAL SEMINAR IN PHC	CD	DESKTOP COMPUTERS W/PITS	62020
• 365571	03/26/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO C/O VARIOUS TECHNICAL SEMINARS	DEMO WITHIN THE PHC AND RETURN TO USA AFTER USE	EE	ELECTRICAL TEST EQUIPMENT	67535
• 365572	03/26/1979	LITTON RESOURCES SYSTEMS INC	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPORT CORPORATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP	TEST TAPE TRANSPORT HEAD ALIGNMENT GEOPHYSICAL SYSTEMS	EE	MAGNETIC TAPE	1167

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• 366263	03/28/1979	E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	MANUF OF CHROMIUM DIOXIDE MAGNETIC TAPES IN PRC	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 366266	03/28/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO HP	SHEN-LU OIL REFINERY PLANT	INSTRUMENT F/ANALYSIS OF PETROLEUM/PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	MG	GAS CHROMATOGRAPH	15975
• 366453	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	NATIONAL MATERIALS & DIS PRODUCTION COMPANY	USED FOR INVENTORY & PLANNING APPLICATIONS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	412836
• 366454	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	CHANG-SHA ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	USED FOR ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS AND RESEARCH	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	14373
• 366455	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	CHANG-SHA ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	USED FOR ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS AND RESEARCH	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	21521
• 366456	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	CHANG-SHA ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	USED FOR ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS AND RESEARCH	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	17245
• 366457	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	NATIONAL MATERIALS & DIS PRODUCTION COMPANY	USED FOR INVENTORY AND PLANNING APPLICATIONS	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	61184
• 366458	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	WUHAN WATER TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE	ENG CALCULATIONS AT WATER TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	191236
• 366459	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	USED FOR ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS	CD	DIGITAL COMPUTERS W/P/A	21597
• 366461	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	NATIONAL MATERIALS & DIS PRODUCTION COMPANY	USED FOR INVENTORY AND PLANNING APPLICATIONS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	226456
• 366462	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	276440
• 366463	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	257480
• 366464	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	257480
• 366465	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	619982
• 366466	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	350688
• 366467	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	433328
• 366468	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	433328
• 366469	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	276440
• 366470	03/28/1979	WANG LABORATORY ES INC	STATE STATISTICS BUREAU	SURV/ANAL AGR/INDUS PHOD/COMMERCE/MKT TAKING CENSUS	CD	ELECTR COMPUTERS W/P/A	253480
• 366473	03/28/1979	HUGHES COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DEMO PURPOSES AS PART OF TRADE MISSION PROMOTION	CD	MINICOMPUTER	6000
• 366485	03/28/1979	HUGHES COMPANY	CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA	INSTALLATION AROUND DEHAVILLAN D TWIN-OTTER AIRCRAFT	EE	TRANSCIEVER SYSTEM	113432
• 366488	03/28/1979	HUGHES COMPANY	PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA	EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL IN PRODUCTION	CD	PROCESS CONTROL	50000
• 366489	03/28/1979	HUGHES COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	WATER-HEAT EXPOSIVES USEFUL IN MINING CONSTRUCTION	MG	MATERIALS F/WATER GEL EXPL	219740
• 366490	03/28/1979	HUGHES COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	WATER-HEAT EXPOSIVES USEFUL IN MINING CONSTRUCTION	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0

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• 366970	03/30/1979	AIRTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MEN	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	PHOSPHOR	4513
• 366970	03/30/1979	AIRTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MEN	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	OSCILLATOR W /CIRCUIT	2872
• 366970	03/30/1979	AIRTECH DIVISION N OF CUTLER HAM MEN	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MA INTENANCE	EE	VIG FILTER	1102
• 366971	03/30/1979	HACAL-DANA INST RUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT AND EXPORT CORP	TEST ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT-WUH AN ELECTRIC PLANT	EE	WAVEFORM MEA SURING/ANAL	3825
• 367220	04/02/1979	ALUMINUM COMPAN Y OF AMERICA	ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMER ICA	TRANS COMPANY EXEC OFFICERS TO ATTEND BUS/CONF	MG	AIRCRAFTS	5000000
• 367222	04/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	INSTITUTE OF METROLOGY A ND MEASUREMENT	TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT/CONTRO L OIL BATH STABILIZA	MG	QUARTZ THERMO METER	6670
• 367223	04/02/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY	BASIC THERMOCHEMICAL RESEARCH TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT	MG	QUARTZ THERM OMETER	3460
• 367544	04/03/1979	C H LEVIT ELEC TRONICS	CHINA NAT'L MACHINERY IM PORT & EXPORT CORP	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUI PMENT	EE	INTEGRATED C IRCUITS	2267
• 367545	04/03/1979	C H LEVIT ELEC TRONICS	CHINA NAT'L MACHINERY IM PORT & EXPORT CORP	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUI PMENT	EE	ASSURED TRA NSISTORS	1338
• 367546	04/03/1979	C H LEVIT ELEC TRONICS	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUI PMENT	EE	MICROPROCESS OR CHIP CPU	579
• 367547	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	RADIO TESTING EQUIPMENT FACTORY	TO TEST ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPM ENT	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	5555
• 367552	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION N & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	TRANSISTOR-F IELD EFFECT	6
• 367552	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION N & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	INTEGRATED C IRCUIT DIG	3
• 367552	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION N & METROLOGY	SPARE PART KIT-SUPPORT G-DEST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	EE	RESISTOR - V ARIABLE	15
• 367553	04/03/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION N & METROLOGY	MEASURE/RECORD VARIOUS WAVEFOR M PARAMETER HI FREQU	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE	27775
• 367613	04/04/1979	UOP PROCESS DIV ISION A DIV OF UOP INC	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT	USED IN OPERATION OF UOP PAREX PROCESS UNIT	SS	PETROLEUM CO KE	2449272
• 367732	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC RESEARCH CH INC	PEKING HOSPITAL	SCANS/DISPLAYS/EXTRACTS DATA F ROM PATIENT RECORDING	MG	SCANNER WITH P/A	38097
• 367733	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC RESEARCH CH INC	PEKING HOSPITAL	RECORDS PATIENTS ELECTROCARDIO GRAM F/MEDICAL USE	EE	MAGN RECORDE RS WITH PTS	8463
• 367733	04/04/1979	INSTRUMENTS FUM CARDIAC RESEARCH CH INC	PEKING HOSPITAL	RECORDS PATIENTS ELECTROCARDIO GRAM F/MEDICAL USE	EE	CASSETTES	1200
• 367815	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS METHOD FILM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OF HF ALKY LATION PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367817	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS METHOD FILM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OIL FURNAC E CARBON BLACK UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367818	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS METHOD FILM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	INSTRUCT METHOD USE METALS PAS SIVATION TECHNOLOGY	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0

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• 367419	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OF POLYDIE NE PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367420	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OF SEMECA PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367421	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT OF POLYPHU PYLENE FIBERS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367422	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERATE POLYPHOPY LENE PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367423	04/04/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT POLYULEFIN PROCESS UNIT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367424	04/04/1979	UNION CARBIDE C ORPORATION	YAN SHAN PETROCHEMICAL C ORP	F/PLANT DESIGN TO PROD LOW DEN SITY POLYETHYLENE	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 367430	04/04/1979	VERSON ALLSTEEL PRESS CO	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	MACHINE USED IN MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOTIVE STAMPING	MG	MULTI FUNCTI ONAL PRESS	1568887
• 368025	04/05/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY	PETROLEUM COMPANY OFFSHO RE BRANCH	PARTS F/ HP2100 ABOARD MAI 521 DIVING/MARINE SURVY	CD	ELEC COMPUTI NG EQUIP	5472
• 368034	04/05/1979	PHILLIPS PETROL FUM COMPANY	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	DESIGN/ERECT/OPERAT CIS-POLYBU TADIENE RUBBER PLANT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 368120	04/09/1979	AMPEX INTERNATI ONAL OPERATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT/EXPORT CORP	SHIP ON NEED HASIS TO MAINTAIN VIDEO TAPE RECORD	EE	MAGNETIC REC ORDER/PTS	17785
• 368522	04/09/1979	EXPORT SALFS & SERVICES DIVISI ON	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT-EXPORT CORP	FOR GE LOCOMOTIVES C36-7 TO RE EXPORTED GL G-DEST	EE	PRINTED CIRC UIT BOARDS	214000
• 368666	04/09/1979	UNITED SYSTEMS CORP	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SE ISMOLOGY	TRIAL PRODUCTION GRAVITY MEASU RING INS/EARTHQUAKE	EE	MEASURING INS TRUMENT	5059
• 368667	04/09/1979	UNITED SYSTEM C ORP	MAHJIN ELECTRONIC INSTR UMENT	INSPECTING/TESTING PRODUCT HAR BIN PLANT-SPECIFICAT	EE	ELECTRONIC M EASURE INST	5059
• 368675	04/09/1979	AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE CO INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CHECK HARDNESS OF FOUNDRY BLAN K CYLINDER HEAD ETC	MG	INDUSTRIAL E QUIP	3528
• 368721	04/10/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	TEMPORARY EXPORT FOR DEMONSTRA TION SEMINAR/MINICOM	CD	ELECTRONIC C OMP PERI EQ	81385
• 369121	04/10/1979	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	VARIOUS	H P CONSIGNEES PREVIOUSLY LICE NSED IN PRC	EE	PARTS/SERVIC E KITS	7800
• 369364	04/12/1979	STANFORD TECHNOL OGY CORPORATION	CHINA NATIONAL GEOLOGICA L EXPLORATION CO	USE IN OIL/GAS EXPLORATION/GEN L GEOLOGICAL STUDIES	MG	IMAGE PROC S YSTEM W/PTS	927000
• 369365	04/12/1979	STANFORD TECHNOL OGY CORPORATION	CHINA OIL AND GAS	USE IN OIL/GAS EXPLORATION/GEN L GEOLOGICAL STUDIES	MG	IMAGE PROC S YSTEM W/PTS	1150000
• 369531	04/11/1979	NARDA MICROWAVE CORP	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TESTING MICROWAVE COMPONENT/DE VICE F/SATELLITE COM	MG	SLEEP GENERA TOR	37714
• 369964	04/11/1979	LOCKHEED-GEORGE A COMPANY	CHINA MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	SALE/NEGOTIATIONS OF LIC PROD JETSTAR AIRCRAFT	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 370074	04/11/1979	ADVENT CHEMICAL CORP	CHINA RESOURCES CO	PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS	MG	LITHIUM META L	14112
• 370080	04/11/1979	C ITOM & CO (CH INA) INC	CHINA NATIONAL TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	REINFORCEMENT OF PLASTIC GOODS	MG	WOVEN FARRIC S	4100
• 370081	04/11/1979	C ITOM & CO (CH INA) INC	CHINA NATIONAL TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	REINFORCEMENT OF PLASTIC GOODS	MG	WOVEN FARRIC S	4520

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• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	GRAVITY METER	50000
• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	MAGNETOMETER	5000
• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	SIKORSKY HELICOPTER	1050000
• 370169	04/17/1979	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	CARSON HELICOPTERS INC	UNKNOWN	MG	GEOPHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS	183624
• 370171	04/17/1979	MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO	FIRST COMPUTING STATION OF CHINESE ACADEMY	SCIENTIFIC COMPUTATION BY ULTIMATE CONSIGNEE	CD	MAG TAPE ELECTR COMP EQ	1276
• 370172	04/17/1979	FLUKE INTERNATIONAL CORP	SHANGHAI OBSERVATORY	PROVIDE FREQUENCY NEED ATOMIC FREQ STAND/FREQ MEAS	EE	FREQUENCY SYNTHESIZER	22050
• 370184	04/17/1979	MOORE SPECIAL TOOL CO INC	CHENGCHOW MECHANICAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INST	TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT/RES OF F ACCURATE INDEXING	MO	HYDRAULIC LIFTER POLYGN	16125
• 370185	04/17/1979	LITTON RESOURCE SYSTEMS INC	CHINA NATL OIL & GAS EXPLOAT & DEVELOPMENT CORP	PROC OF DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA F/GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER W/P/T	643419
• 370433	04/18/1979	LITTON RESOURCE SYSTEMS INC	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLOATION CORP	PROCESS DIGITAL SEISMIC DATA F/GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	1673295
• 370664	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	RES WORK IN COMM PROCESS/PLOT OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	46726
• 370672	04/19/1979	KAY ELECTRONICS CORP	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY / ACADEMIA SINICA	MARINE BIO-Acoustics RES FOR KINETIC FREQ ANALYSIS	EE	ELECTR TEST EQUIPMENT	18750
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	CHINAS INSTITUTE OF TELECOMMUNICATION	FOR MICROWAVE LINK DEVELOPMENT WORK	EE	SWEEP GENERATOR	1008
• 370673	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	CHINAS INSTITUTE OF TELECOMMUNICATION	FOR MICROWAVE LINK DEVELOPMENT WORK	EE	OSCILLATOR P LUG IN	5213
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	MULTIFREQ SWEEP GENERATOR	1073
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	MULTIBAND PLUG-IN	6273
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	ADAPTER PLUG-IN	108
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	DIAL PLATE	46
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	PHASE LOCK MULTIPLE PLUG	7
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	SWEEP GENERATOR	1008
• 370674	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DONNER CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	LANCHOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS	TEST/CHECKUP & MAINTENANCE MICROWAVE TRANS EQUIP	EE	OSCILLATOR P LUG-IN	1499

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• 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	AIAN INSTITUTE OF RADIO TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICAT ION TRANSPONDERS	EE	MULTIHD SWEE P GENERATOR	1073
• 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	AIAN INSTITUTE OF RADIO TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICAT ION TRANSPONDERS	EE	MULTIBAND PL UG-IN	7495
• 370675	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	AIAN INSTITUTE OF RADIO TECHNOLOGY	FOR RESEARCH OF THE COMMUNICAT ION TRANSPONDERS	EE	ADAPTORS	143
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	PEN LIFT REL AY	33
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	FAST YIG DRI VEN	179
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	TEST PLUG IN	156
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	EXTENDER PLU G IN	130
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	PHASE LOCK M ALE PLUG	7
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	ADAPTER	130
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	SWEEP GENERA TOR	6140
• 370676	04/19/1979	SYSTRON DUNNEN CORP MICROWAVE DIVISION	PEKING RADIO MEASUREMENT INSTITUTE	FOR MEASUREMENT & CALIBRATION OF MICROWAVE DEVICE	EE	OSCILLATOR P LUG-IN	1444
• 370679	04/19/1979	FINNIGAN INSTRU MENTS DIVISION OF FINNIGAN CORP TEKTRONIX INC	INSTIT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CH EMISTRY ACADEMIA SINICA	FOR USE IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	MG	DATA SYSTEMS & PARTS	176989
• 370680	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INST MINISTRY OF METALLURGY	USED TO RESEARCH FOR GEOPHYSIC AL INSTRUMENTS	EE	RADIO SPECTR UM ANALYZER	683
• 370681	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF DATA EQUIPM ENTS	MEASUREMENTS OF THE FAST PULSE OF SIGNAL GENERATOR	EE	PLUG-IN UNIT	5586
• 370681	04/19/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF DATA EQUIPM ENTS	MEASUREMENTS OF THE FAST PULSE OF SIGNAL GENERATOR	EE	OSCILLOSCOPE W/OPTION	6274
• 370681	04/19/1979	GENERAL ELECTRI C CO TRANSPORTAL ION SYSTEMS HUP ROBERT KUNG	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT EXPORT CORP	FOR PRODUCTION OF GE MODEL C-3 & LUCOMOTIVE	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 370681	04/20/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PH YSIOLOGY ACADEMIC SINICA	SLIDE RULE ELECTRONIC CALCULAT ORS IN UNIVERSITIES	CU	ELCTR CALCUL ATORS	10000
• 370681	04/20/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PH YSIOLOGY ACADEMIC SINICA	STUDY NEURONS FUNCTION ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	VOLTAGE PHOH E	998
• 370681	04/20/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF PH YSIOLOGY ACADEMIC SINICA	STUDY NEURONS FUNCTION ELECTRO PHYSIOLOGICALLY	EE	OSCILLOSCOP E	4710

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• 370490	04/20/1979	CHEMICAL DATA SYSTEMS INC NONLAND CORP	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PE HYDROCARBON PROCESSING CHINA NATL MACHINERY IMP UNIT & EXPORT CORP CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	STUDY OF REACTION KINETICS OF HYDROCARBON REACTION OBSERVATION PULSE WAVE FWHM & CALC PULSE PARAMETER AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	EE	CATALYTIC RE ACTION SYS PRUC OSCILLO SCOPE W/PTS DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	83916 28099 7000000
• 371014	04/21/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	MAIN DR MOTO H/WOUND MOT	7000000
• 371018	04/22/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	PYRAMIDAL	7000000
• 371018	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	AIR COMP/MOT OH GENERATH	7000000
• 371019	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	CONSTR/OPERATION/SVCE/REPAIR L OW SPEED WIND TUNNEL	MG	TECHNICAL DA TA	0
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	VALVE & TURB ULENCE SYS	4333334
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	AIR COMPRESS UR	4333333
• 371020	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI A CO A DIV OF L LOCKHEED CORP	CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	AERODYNAMIC MEASURE TO DESIGN COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT	MG	DATA SYSTEM WITH PTS	4333333
• 371022	04/23/1979	LOCKHEED GEORGI ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC D ISEASES CHINESE ACAD MED C	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	ULTRA VIOLET LAMPS	460
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC D ISEASES CHINESE ACAD MED C	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	LABORATORY G LASSWARE	1411
• 371022	04/23/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTITUTE OF PARASITIC D ISEASES CHINESE ACAD MED C	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	MISC LAB ART ICLES	210
• 371022	04/23/1979	OK MACHINE AND TOOL COMP	OK MACHINE AND TOOL CENTRE CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY	DEMO AT SEMINAR JULY 14-20 1979 9 & RETURNED TO USA FOR ANALYZING MICRO-WEIGHT ELE MENT	CO	WIRING ANALY ZER SYSTEM ELCTR COMPUT ING EQ	20000 4939 1320
• 371227	04/24/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY	OFF-LINE PROGRAM/DATA STGE F/D ISCONTINUED CALACUTH SEISMIC EQ ON RUARD M/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	EE	MAGNETIC PHO GRAM CARDS TAPE TRANSPO RTS	17000
• 371451	04/24/1979	HEWLETT PACKARD CO	UNKNOWN	SEISMIC EQ ON RUARD M/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	EE	COMMUNICATIO NS SYSTEM	63750
• 371532	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA				
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• 371532	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTERN ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	EE	SEISMIC DATA ACQ SYSTEM	204000
• 371532	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTERN ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	EE	MAGNETIC TAP	92500
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	TAPE RECORDER	1000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	TAPE DRIVE	8000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	FORMATTER/CONTROLLER	12000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	TAPE TRANSPORT	4000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD R/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	DISC MEMORY	37525
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	SEISMIC DATA ACQ SYSTEM	700000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD R/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	PTS F/DATA ACQ SYSTEM	50000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	MAGNETIC TAP	150000
• 371533	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD R/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	EE	COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	60000
• 371565	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS ACADEMIA SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHASE ANGLE INTERFEROMETER	EE	SAMPLING HEAD	656
• 371566	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS ACADEMIA SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHASE ANGLE INTERFEROMETER	EE	PULSE GENERATOR	893
• 371566	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	INSTITUTE OF MODERN PHYSICS ACADEMIA SINICA	RES MODERN PHYSICS/MEAS HF-PHASE ANGLE INTERFEROMETER	EE	PLUG IN UNIT	1443
• 371567	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTERN ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	CD	INPUT/OUTPUT CARDS	700
• 371567	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTERN ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	CD	COMPUTER WITH P/P	10300
• 371567	04/25/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	PACKING FACTORY OF COMPREHENSIVE INSTRUMENTS	DISPLAY DATA IN CAMAC MULTICHANNEL ANALYTIC SYSTEM	CD	STORAGE DISPLAY	3355
• 371570	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO FOR SURVEYS	CD	COMPUTER WITH P/P	10300

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• 371470	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CO OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL CO OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO FUR SURVEYS	CD	INPUT/OUTPUT CARDS	700
• 371423	04/25/1979	COASTAL STATES GAS CORP	COASTAL STATES GAS CORP	BUSINESS TRIPS TO CHINA	MG	AIRCRAFT	460000
• 371424	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	PARTS F/MAGNETOMETER	15000
• 371425	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	MAGNETOMETER	27500
• 371426	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	GRAVITY METER	150000
• 371427	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	CABLE SECTION	133400
• 371428	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	SEISMIC STRAINER CABLE	175000
• 371429	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	PARTS FOR GRAVITY METER	3000
• 371430	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	DOPPLER SONAR	55000
• 371431	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V WESTER N ENDEAVOUR F/SURVY	MG	SPARE PLUG-IN CARDS	5950
• 371432	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	SPARE PLUG-IN CARDS	5950
• 371433	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	DOPPLER SONAR	60000
• 371434	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	PARTS FOR GRAVITY METER	3000
• 371435	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	GRAVITY METER	150000
• 371436	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	PTS F/MAGNETOMETERS	15000
• 371437	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	MAGNETOMETER	60000
• 371438	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD H/V KIRSTE N BRAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	SPARE ACDC RELOADERS	10000

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• 371626	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD R/V KIRSTE N RAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	CABLE SECTION	524000
• 371626	04/25/1979	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA	SEISMIC EQ ON BOARD R/V KIRSTE N RAVO F/MARINE SUR	MG	SEISMIC STREAMER CABLE	350000
• 372241	04/30/1979	HENFIELD CORPORATION	UNKNOWN TOWNSGAS OPERATING ORGANIZATION	TU HE TOWNSGAS PLANT FOR PRODUCING GAS FOR FUELS	MG	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 372242	04/30/1979	ARTHUR H THOMAS CO	INSTIT OF BIOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHY	EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES	MG	ULTRA-VIOLET LAMPS	460
• 372243	04/30/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS COMPANY	USED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	MG	SPECTROPHOTO METER	29700
• 372244	04/30/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO	QUAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	USED FOR COAL CHEMICAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS	MG	SPECTROPHOTO METER	20860
• 372551	05/01/1979	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	CHINA MAIL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	TU EXPLORE ALL KINDS OF USEFUL MINERAL RESOURCES	MG	OTHER GRAVITY METER	53038
• 372552	05/01/1979	NICOLET INSTRUMENT CORP	CHINA MAIL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	EXHIBITION AND SALE TO TSINGHU A UNIVERSITY	MG	FT-INFRARED SPECTRUM SYSTEM	190000
• 372559	05/01/1979	HU-SUM TRADING LTD	CHINA NATIONAL TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	USED AS REINFORCEMENT MAT FOR KING HIGH STRENGTH C	MG	DENIER-FILAMENT-TWIST	13400

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240234	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF RADIO	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY USC ILLUSQUARTZ SA	611	HEAM TUBE	13500
240241	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF RADIO PROPAGATION RESEARCH	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY USC ILLUSQUARTZ SA	611	HEAM TUBE	4500
240244	04/07/1977	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	SALE OF AN ATOMIC CLOCK BY USC ILLUSQUARTZ SA	611	BEAM TUBE	9000
245799	02/14/1977	CONTROL DATA CORP	CHINA NATIONAL OIL & GAS EXPLORATION & DEV CORP	INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE OF CYBER 172 SYSTEMS	CD	MAGNETIC TAP	2050
274221	12/14/1977	OPTION FEINTECHN IK GMBH	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL	COPY CONTRACT	611	MAGNETIC TAP	453
274221	12/14/1977	OPTION FEINTECHN IK GMBH	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL	COPY CONTRACT	621	ELCTH COMPUTING EQUIP	23481
282221	11/01/1977	TECHNIX INC	CHINA GEOLOGICAL EXPLORE	OPTICAL MAPS	621	INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICE	3702
301379	03/14/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTE	BUREAU DU STANDARDIZATIO	USE AS CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBES	5500
301380	03/14/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTE	BUREAU DE STANDARDIZATIO	USE AS CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBES	5500
312286	08/25/1978	TECHNIX INC	CHINA RAIL TECH INV CO	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSORS	CD	GRAPHIC DISPLAY TERMINAL	19950
312300	08/25/1978	TECHNIX INC	CHINA RAIL TECH INV CO	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSORS	CD	HARD COPY UNIT	12005
312300	08/25/1978	TECHNIX INC	CHINA RAIL TECH INV CO	DATA ACQUISITION FOR CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSORS	CD	INTERFACE	400
336265	10/10/1978	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	CHINA NATIONAL POWDERED METAL PLANT	APP 9-18-78 CASE#A300705/UECMM	CD	INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICE	15210
342303	02/16/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	BANK OF CHINA	5757 F/POP COMP SYS	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	950000
343116	11/15/1978	FLUKE INTL CORP	STATE BUREAU OF STANDARDIZATION & METROLOGY	TO MAINTAIN STANDARD QUALITY IN PRODUCTION	EE	CALIBRATOR W/TAPE CASE	12000
348590	12/18/1978	RHINGEPORT MACHINES DIV TEXTRON INC	PEKING INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTIC	PRODUCE PARTS FOR TEACHING EXPERIMENTATION	MG	COMPUTER NUMERIC CONTROL	12000
350345	04/18/1979	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	LIADYUAN RADIO FACTORY	IN A CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBE	5500
350362	12/28/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	CHENGDU ADMINISTRATION F	TO BE USED IN A CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBE	11000
350363	12/28/1978	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND	BUREAU OF RADIO STANDARDIZATION AND METROLOGY	TO BE USED IN A CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBE	22000
361305	01/04/1979	WUTOKUMPU NY	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORP	ANALYZE ELEMENT CONTENTS/PHOSPHORUS CONTROL SLURRIES	CD	PROCESSOR PD P11/34 W/P1	0
362621	02/26/1979	PERKIN ELMER CO	CHEN-KUAN CHEMICAL INDUS	STUDY AND IDENTIFICATION OF MICROSCULAN MATERIAL	CD	ELECTR COMP EQUIP	34000
363410	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	SHANGHAI RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRONIC PHOTEXRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
363411	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	SHANGHAI RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF SIFT	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRONIC PHOTEXRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELCTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570

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363742	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	UNIVERSITY OF KIRIN	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRON PROBE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
363743	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ME TALLURGY	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRON PROBE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
363744	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	PEKING RESEARCH INSTITUT E OF PHYSICS	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRON PROBE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
363745	03/14/1979	DIGITAL EQUIPME NT CORP	PEKING RESEARCH INSTITUT E OF ELECTRONICS	CONTROL/DATA REDUCTN ELECTRON PROBE XRAY MICROANAL	CD	ELECTR COMPUT ER WITH P/A	40570
363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATIC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	FLOPPY DISC COMPUTER	20160
363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATIC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
363746	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	TANGZHOU WORKS OF GENERA L MECHANISM	VIBRATION TEST/AUTOMATIC CALCU LATE-ENGINEERING MEC	CD	FLOPPY DISKE TTES	237
363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN I	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	COMPUTER	20160
363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN I	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISC	6100
363747	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	CHIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLAN I	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISKE TTES	496
363752	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
363752	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	COMPUTER	19391
363752	03/14/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	Automatic TEST FOR COMPLETE SE RVU SYSTEM	CD	FLOPPY DISC	5640
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING AERONAUTICAL ENGI NEERING INSTITUTE	EDUCATIONAL	CD	PRINTER	4249
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	COMPUTER	20160
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	MEMORIES	26179
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DISK SYSTEM	13500
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DISK DRIVE	6955
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DEC WRITER	4418
365744	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	METALLIC PLANT	ANALYSIS OF VIBRATION RESPONSE METALLIC STRUCTURE	CD	DISK CARTRID GE	1333
365746	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	NORTH WEST INDUSTRY UNIV ERSITY	MEASURE MODEL/MECHANICAL IMPED ENCE PARAMETER F/HES	CD	DIGITAL EQUI PMENT COMP	19460
365746	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	NORTH WEST INDUSTRY UNIV ERSITY	MEASURE MODEL/MECHANICAL IMPED ENCE PARAMETER F/HES	CD	DIGITAL EQUI PMENT COMP	6040
365747	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING INSTRUMENT FACIL ITY	TEST/ANALYS-SERVO SYS/COMPONEN T/FREQ OF ELECTN DEV	CD	FLOPPY DISKE TTES	478
365747	03/23/1979	SOLARTRON ELECT RONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING INSTRUMENT FACIL ITY	TEST/ANALYS-SERVO SYS/COMPONEN T/FREQ OF ELECTN DEV	CD	COMPUTER	20160

PENDING CLEARING AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS TO THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
05/02/79

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CASE	DATE RECD	APPLICANT	CONSIGNEE	END USE	PHN	CUMM DESC	VALUE
• 365747	03/23/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	SHANGHAI INSTRUMENT FACTORY	TEST/ANALYSIS-SERVO SYS/COMPONENT	CD	PRINTER	4418
• 365747	03/23/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	SHANGHAI INSTRUMENT FACTORY	TEST/ANALYSIS-SERVO SYS/COMPONENT	CD	FLOPPY DISC	6100
• 366397	03/20/1979	HUA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS INC	CHINA NATIONAL	REPLACEMENT PART FOR CHINESE TELECOMMUNICATION	EE	RADIO RELAY COMM EQUIP	121450
• 366500	03/20/1979	ANCHER PRODUCT	SHANGHAI PAO SHAN	MANUFACTURE OF METAL SURFACE TREATMENT CHEMICALS	MO	TECHNICAL DATA	0
• 366785	03/30/1979	ATELIENS MECANIQUE DE SAINT-LOUIS	CHINA NATIONAL MACHINERY	COMMODITIES USE FOR GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH	CD	ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS	84500
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	PROCESSOR	1350
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	COMPUTER	201160
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	DEC WRITER	2490
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	DISKETTES	96
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	FLOPPY DISC	5864
• 366940	04/10/1979	SULARTON ELECTRONIC GROUP LTD	PEKING ENVIRONMENTAL TEST STATION	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT	CD	INTERFACE	1023
• 366941	04/10/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	ANHUI PROVINCE HEALTH	MEDICAL RESEARCH	CD	ELECTRONIC COMM EQUIP	6290
• 367244	04/11/1979	TEKTRONIX INC	PEKING PETRO-CHEMICAL	TO IDENTIFY THE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF POLYMERS	CD	ELECTRONIC COMM EQUIP	6290
• 371441	04/24/1979	OPTON FEINTECHNIK GMBH	JIN YUN INSTRUMENT PLANT	DETERMINE SPECTROMETRIC PARAMETERS OPAQUE MATERIAL	CD	CALCULATORS WITH P/A	70761
• 372282	03/30/1979	GEORGE KUIKKA LTD	CHINA NATIONAL TECHNICAL IMPORT CORP	GENERAL HONING APPLICATIONS	MO	ABRASIVE MACHINE TOOLS	4000
• 372595	05/01/1979	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTER	CALIBRATION LABORATORY OF SHANGHAI PUBLIC MACHINE	TO BE USED IN A CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBES	5500
• 372596	05/01/1979	WATCHMAKERS OF SWITZERLAND INFORMATION CENTER	CALIBRATION LABORATORY OF WUHAN IRON & STEEL CO	TO BE USED IN CESIUM BEAM OSCILLATOR	EE	CESIUM BEAM TUBES	5500

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BACKGROUND PAPER: U.S.-China Claims Settlement
Agreement

The U.S.-China Claims Settlement Agreement was initialed in Beijing by Secretary Blumenthal on March 2, 1979, but it has not yet been signed.

The Agreement settles the claims of the PRC and its nationals against the United States, and the \$196.9 million of private claims of U.S. nationals against the PRC for the taking of their property between October 1, 1949 and the date of signing of the Agreement. The PRC has agreed to pay to the U.S. \$80.5 million, with an initial payment of \$30 million on October 1, 1979, and the remaining \$50.5 million to be paid in five equal annual installments. The payments will be completed by October 1, 1984.

The U.S. has agreed to unblock those assets in the U.S. which have been blocked as a consequence of the embargo imposed against the PRC in 1950. The value of those assets is estimated to be approximately \$80.5 million. The PRC will then be in a position to realize on those assets to which it holds title. In many cases, the question of ownership will have to be decided by courts in the United States.

When agreement was reached in March, we understood that initialing symbolized completion of negotiations and that signing would follow soon after the initialing, with time needed only for changes in wording to conform English and Chinese texts, and for routine clearances within the Chinese Government.

All changes in wording have been agreed upon, but the Agreement has not yet been signed. The PRC is now pressing the U.S. for a commitment, either in the Agreement or outside it, to provide it a list of owners of assets to be unblocked. The PRC has not articulated an understandable reason for wanting this information. It does not claim title to more than a small portion of the assets. During negotiations the U.S. agreed to assist the PRC in recovering blocked assets, but the U.S. side specifically declined to agree to the PRC's request for a list of owners of assets. Moreover, the U.S. warned that the PRC would have a difficult time recovering all but a small portion of the assets, because the PRC appeared to disclaim title (for example, through expropriation) to most of the assets.

CLASSIFIED BY Robert Mundheim
DECLASSIFY ON May 3, 1985

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Declassified By:
Nancy Linn Patton
5/6/86
DAS/AP

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The U.S. has refused to give a list to the PRC for three reasons: (1) disclosure of owners' identities could expose them to reprisals from the PRC government; (2) disclosure of owners' identities could make foreign investors, who value confidentiality highly, hesitant to invest in the U.S.; and (3) in compiling the 1970 census of blocked assets, which is the source of the current U.S. list of owners, the Treasury Department assured reporting institutions that it would keep the information obtained confidential.*

The PRC government has been informed that the U.S. regards settlement of the claims problem as the first step in normalizing commercial relations. That step has not yet been taken, and until it has been taken, the U.S. will not be in a position to conclude negotiations on MFN and a trade agreement.

Government Claims: The Agreement does not cover government claims. The PRC should be reminded of the problem of outstanding Eximbank loans made to China in 1946 (principal, \$26 million; interest, \$24 million). While trade agreement negotiations need not await settlement of this matter, a settlement will be necessary before the U.S. will extend Eximbank credits to the PRC.

CLASSIFIED BY Robert Mundheim
DECLASSIFY ON May 3, 1985

* The U.S. would also resist supplying a list of holders of blocked assets because those holders wishing to do business in the PRC would be subject to pressure to disclose names of the owners.

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Private Claims Agreement

BACKGROUND: The U.S.-China Claims Settlement Agreement was initialed by Secretary Blumenthal and Finance Minister Zhang on March 2 in Beijing. The Agreement has not yet been formally signed. The remaining outstanding issue is the Chinese request for detailed information on the owners and holders of the assets blocked in this country. We view this as a substantive change on an issue that was fully discussed during negotiations. We hope that this issue will be resolved prior to Secretary Kreps' visit.

TALKING POINTS:

-- We are pleased with the progress on the claims agreement that took place during Secretary Blumenthal's visit, which resulted in the initialling of a claims settlement agreement.

-- We are concerned that the continued failure to sign the claims agreement risks a loss of the momentum generated by Vice Premier Deng's trip to the U.S. and Secretary Blumenthal's visit here.

-- We hope that the agreement will be signed as soon as possible, and I wish to stress that the signing of the claims agreement must be the first step in the overall resolution of textile, trade agreement and MFN issues.

(If signed) I am happy to note that the agreement has been signed. This removes a barrier to U.S.-Chinese economic relations, and allows us to move forward on other trade issues.

Government Claims

BACKGROUND: The U.S. has a number of possible claims against the PRC government arising from obligations incurred by China prior to 1949: Eximbank loans totalling \$26 million principal, plus interest, and Lend-Lease and Surplus property obligations of over \$300 million. During Secretary Blumenthal's trip only the Eximbank claim was raised. While the USG has not yet resolved its position on lend-lease and surplus property claims, it is unlikely that we will press the claims. These claims have not been mentioned to the Chinese. We would hope to move forward with the officials claims once the private claims issue is settled.

TALKING POINTS

-- As we indicated during Secretary Blumenthal's trip, we do consider there to be outstanding claims of the U.S. Government against China. I believe the question of the outstanding Eximbank loans made in 1946 was discussed, and it was made clear that future Eximbank financing could not be available until this issue was resolved.

-- While we have agreed that the question of official claims is not linked to the negotiation of a trade agreement, we would hope to have further discussion on this issue in the near future.

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Chinese Participation in the IMF,
World Bank Group and ADB

ISSUE

Taiwan has been the representative of China in the IMF, the World Bank Group, and the ADB since their inception. The PRC has never participated in these institutions. With U.S. recognition of the PRC as the sole government of China, the issue of Chinese representation in these institutions has again arisen.

U.S. POSITION

The U.S. does not seek early resolution of this issue. Although we would support PRC participation in these institutions -- in principle and at the appropriate time -- if the PRC is willing to accept the obligations of membership, we believe it would be desirable to delay initiatives on membership at this time in order to:

- sort out the complex issues which are involved;
- avoid antagonizing Congress and jeopardizing legislation essential to normalizing economic relations between China and the U.S.;
- ensure that these issues are resolved in a manner that is in the interests of the institutions, the U.S. and its allies.

CHINESE POSITION

They have expressed an interest in moving toward participation, but have acknowledged the need to move slowly.

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*Declassified By
Nancy Lynn Patton
5/6/86*

DAS/AP

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- 2. -

TALKING POINTS

(If the subject is raised by the PRC and they express an interest in participation).

1. In principle and at the appropriate time, we would welcome and support PRC participation in these institutions if the PRC is willing to accept the obligations of membership.
2. There are, however, a number of complex questions that must be resolved, for example:
 - Membership obligations, particularly in IMF. There are important requirements of provision of economic information and financing, and acceptance of principles of "free trade and payments."
 - Outstanding Chinese financial obligations. \$1.4 billion in the banks (of which \$931 million is callable capital), approximately \$140 million in the IMF.
 - Reactions of other members, including impact on availability of funds for lending to other countries.
3. We believe it would be desirable to delay any initiatives on participation:
 - to sort out these complex problems.
 - to avoid antagonizing Congress and jeopardizing legislation essential to normalization.

BACKGROUND

In the past, the PRC demanded the expulsion of Taiwan from the IMF, World Bank Group, and the ADB and the assets in these institutions transferred to the PRC. The PRC had not, however, previously

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shown interest in replacing Taiwan or assuming the obligations of membership and Taiwan's outstanding financial obligations in these institutions. During Secretary Blumenthal's trip to China in February, Chinese authorities did indicate interest in moving toward participation in the IMF and World Bank Group. Zhang Jingfu, the Chinese Finance Minister, expressed the view that Taiwan's membership should be abolished and the "legitimate seat of the PRC restored." Secretary Blumenthal voiced our support of their participation -- in principle and at the appropriate time -- and mentioned some of the complex issues which require time to be resolved (outlined below). He also indicated the need to move slowly in order to avoid antagonizing Congress. Qiao Peixin, Chairman of the Bank of China, accepted the need to proceed cautiously and slowly.

A number of complex questions and problems are involved in this issue.

1. How a change in participation could be effected
There are two main ways in which a shift in the IFIs could take place: representation (i.e., succession) or membership. Under representation, the PRC would simply replace Taiwan as the legitimate representative of China in the IFIs. Under the membership approach, Taiwan would withdraw either voluntarily or compulsorily and the PRC would enter as a new member. Which approach is used will have a significant bearing on the way in which many of the problems could be resolved. We assume that PRC would go the succession route if and when it seeks participation.

2. The financial position of China in the IFIs.
IMF - China has outstanding financial obligations totaling SDR 107.5 million (\$140 million). These "repurchase" obligations could be cleared up in a manner that does not require "net" repayment by Taiwan -- with Taiwan's cooperation. Taiwan was also allocated SDR 57 million on January 1, 1979. If Taiwan succeeds to the seat, these SDRs would transfer to them. If Taiwan withdraws and PRC comes in as a new member, the SDRs would be cancelled. In addition, 353,031 ounces of gold (representing potential profits of \$64 million) are awaiting distribution to "China" pending resolution of the representation question.

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The Banks - China has a total of \$49 million in outstanding assets (usable paid-in capital), \$284 million in outstanding liabilities from loans and an additional \$1,042 million in contingent liabilities (\$931 million in callable capital and \$111 million in restricted paid-in capital).

3. Obligations of Membership -- The obligations of membership in the IMF could pose a problem. Membership requires, among other things, the provision of economic and financial information, the provision of financing, and a commitment to minimize restrictions on current transactions and to avoid discriminatory currency practices.

Bank membership obligations do not appear to pose a significant barrier to PRC participation.

4. Institutional Problems -- There are a number of serious institutional questions and potential problems.

IMF

-- Quotas, Voting Shares, and Executive Board -- PRC may seek and warrant a much larger quota than China's current quota of SDR 550 million. This would reduce the U.S. quota and voting shares in the Fund, and could have a major impact on the composition and structure of the IMF Executive Board. (We do not have good data to determine what size quota might be warranted. Japan's Board seat could conceivably be threatened and the Japanese are very sensitive on this point).

Banks

-- Lending program. PRC could easily become the large borrower of the World Bank and ADB. If lending to China were increased too rapidly, this could have a potentially disruptive effect, straining the capacities of the institutions or squeezing out other programs. This could be the single most important problem of PRC participation in the World Bank.

-- Capital Shares. PRC could argue for an increased capital share, possibly up to the fifth largest, which would give China a Board seat. This could reduce U.S. voting power and force France or Japan to share a seat with other member.

5. Congressional Problems -- Potential problems may argue strongly for a delay. An early move toward Taiwan removal and PRC participation could cause problems for IFI relations as well as -- importantly for the PRC -- legislation necessary for normalization.

Classified by Donald Svvrud

~~Declass. on April 24, 1985~~

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Drafter: C. Dallara/Trea:
566-5112

Cleared by: T. Hoopeng.
N. Lichten:
T. Ladd

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR SECRETARY KREPS' CHINA TRIP

I. BASIC STEPS BEFORE EXIMBANK WOULD BE "OPEN" FOR FINANCING TO THE PRC:

A. Legal Requirements--

1. Waiver or amendment of the Jackson/Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974.

If the President accepts the PRC Working Group recommendation, he would not need to propose an amendment to Jackson/Vanik, but would need to decide on: 1) the timing of the announcement, and 2) whether to link this formally to discussion of Eximbank credits.

2. National interest determination.

The President is required by Section (2)(b) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to make a national interest determination that it is desirable for the United States to finance to a Socialist c

B. Policy Concerns--

1. Settlement of Eximbank claims.

Eximbank currently has outstanding claims of \$50,062,264.43 against the People's Republic of China which have yet to be negotiated. We consider it undesirable to talk about new credits until the claims are resolved.

2. Settlement of private claims.

The speed and actual determination for resolution of private claims will clearly reflect the U.S. Government's desire to move with Eximbank credits

3. Conclusion of a trade agreement.

The expeditiousness and character of the negotiations over the trade agreement will also

clearly affect the progress on potential discussions of Eximbank claims.

4. Funding. ---

Eximbank clearly does not have any funds budgeted for financing to China, and we would need new Executive Branch and Congressional authorization for funds to finance to the PRC.

5. "Balance" between the U.S.S.R. and China.

The Administration must decide what criteria it will use for determining "balance" in the financing. Does "balance" mean that Eximbank should simply be open to new financing in both countries, or does it mean that there will be specific formulas for lending in the two countries?

II. PROCEDURES ONCE EXIMBANK IS "OPEN" FOR FINANCING WITH CHINA

Once the above-mentioned issues are resolved, Eximbank would negotiate an overall procedural agreement with appropriate authorities designated by the People's Republic of China. This agreement would probably cover the following matters:

- a. which particular programs the PRC intended to finance (direct credits, insurance, guarantees, etc.);
- b. the entity or entities within the PRC which would be authorized to act on behalf of the Government;
- c. the types of legal and economic information needed for Eximbank to make an evaluation of the projects to be financed and the PRC's country creditworthiness;
- d. an understanding that Eximbank's direct credit programs finance individual capital projects and that we would not provide a line of credit for general import finance; and
- e. that all Eximbank financing would be on terms consistent with the International Arrangement on Officially-Supported Export Credits.

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CCC EXPORT CREDITS

ISSUE

China is eligible for short-term CCC credit but thus far a line of credit has been neither requested nor extended.

U.S. POSITION

At this time most CCC funds are committed, so that any discussion of CCC credit should be limited to an explanation of procedures.

CHINESE POSITION

China has not yet requested a credit line, but has expressed interest in the credit program. Its request for CCC credit will probably be a function of the competitiveness of the credit terms.

TALKING POINTS

1. A shortage of funds places a constraint on the ability of OGSM to respond favorably to a possible Chinese request for CCC credit. The fiscal year 1979 funds for CCC credit have been allocated, and the fiscal year 1980 authorization is only \$800 million--approximately half the fiscal year 1979 budget.
2. Better information on China's financial and commodity situations are needed to support justification for extension of a CCC credit line to China.

BACKGROUND

Authority to offer CCC short-term export credits up to three years to China was provided in Title II of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978. The Act did not establish eligibility of China for the new CCC intermediate credit program.

Requests by a country for a CCC credit line generally are made through the U.S. Agricultural Attache assigned to the country. The Attache recommendation regarding the financing is required. Requests also may be made

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to the Office of the General Sales Manager (OGSM), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. A public announcement is made of all approved requests.

The CCC Export Credit Sales Program is enjoined to justify financing on market expansion grounds. Consequently, a major criterion for financing approval is whether the financing will result in additional U.S. exports and not replace cash sales. In order to evaluate additionality, the country requesting CCC credit is asked to provide supply-use data for the most recent five-year period, a projection for the current year for the commodities to be financed, and import data for the same period broken down by supplier, specifically showing the portion bought or to be bought from the U.S. for cash.

Recent changes in China's foreign economic policies make probable a useful future role for CCC credits in expanding China's markets for U.S. agricultural exports. In previous years, China has maintained a relatively conservative position in foreign borrowing and indebtedness. China enjoys a good reputation for meeting obligations. The demands for rapid modernization, however, are expected to result in greatly increased use of foreign credits, including government credit programs, and to make more attractive in the future a number of credit possibilities. In the past, China has received 12-18 month short-term credits from other grain exporters. The competitive position of U.S. exporters also will be affected by the ability to offer competitive credit terms. The Chinese currently are very cost conscious and have indicated concern over the level of interest rates for CCC credit.

An issue complicating the approval of a CCC credit line for China is the ineligibility of the Soviet Union for the same program. The Administration's position is to attempt to maintain a balance in our bilateral relations with both countries.

Drafted: JNuttall/DSchoonover/USDA/FAS/ITP/CPE 447-2166
4/18/79

Clearance: USDA/OGSM/CEP/EDP

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AGRICULTURAL TRADE

ISSUE

China is a potentially large market on a regular basis for U.S. agricultural exports.

U.S. OBJECTIVE

We are seeking ways to expand our agricultural exports on a steady basis and assurances that the United States will not once again be relegated to the role of residual supplier of agricultural commodities to China.

CHINESE OBJECTIVE

The Chinese are seeking supply of a dependable quantity and quality of agricultural imports at competitive prices and a growing market for their own agricultural exports.

TALKING POINTS

1. We value the Chinese indication of their intent to purchase 5 to 6 million tons of grain annually from the United States and we intend to be a dependable supplier of this grain to China.
2. We appreciate the Chinese indication that they will be a regular importer of U.S. cotton and we hope that there will be growth in purchases of cotton and other agricultural commodities.
3. Through our agricultural "Cooperator" associations, we want to provide both trade servicing and information on technological advances in agricultural commodity utilization to China's import and end-user organizations.
4. We believe that through consultations we can resolve most difficulties that may arise in our agricultural trade and our Agricultural Attache in Beijing is available at any time to relay messages about agricultural issues or to arrange for needed consultations.

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BACKGROUND

U.S. agricultural exports to China peaked at \$664 million in 1974. During 1975-1977 these exports averaged about \$50 million per annum, and the Chinese did not purchase U.S. grains. During these years, the United States was a residual supplier of agricultural commodities to China, exporting very little in some years.

China recommenced its purchase of U.S. grains in April 1978. Since that time China has bought 7.1 million metric tons of U.S. grains including 4.1 million of wheat and 3.0 million of corn. Chinese leaders have indicated that they expect China to purchase 5 to 6 million tons of grain annually from the United States, but neither they nor we have sought a bilateral grain agreement. Over the next few years, China is expected to import 10-13 mmt of grains annually, of which the U.S. may supply about half. We also expect substantial sales of cotton, and soybeans and products and a potential market exists for other commodities such as tallow and hides and skins.

In 1978 sales to China of U.S. farm products again exceeded \$600 million and in 1979 the total is expected to be even higher.

China's purchases of corn and soybean meal may increase over the next several years. The Chinese have plans to modernize and expand their livestock sector, including building swine and poultry complexes near the large coastal urban centers. These plans may require increased importation of corn and other feedgrains.

Exporters of U.S. agricultural commodities face strong competition, especially in wheat sales. Wheat competitors include Australia, Canada, Argentina and the E.C. China has already signed wheat agreements with Australia, calling for total purchases of 7.5 mmt over the next three years and with Canada, calling for purchases of 8.4-10.5 mmt over the next three years. The U.S. competes with Argentina in corn sales; with Brazil in soybean sales, and with a number of countries in cotton sales.

Drafted: JNuttall/DSchoonover/USDA/FAS/ITP/CPE 447-2166
4-17-79

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GSP TREATMENT FOR CHINA

ISSUE

The PRC has expressed interest in being designated as an eligible beneficiary of the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

U.S. POSITION

Our GSP legislation (Title V of the 1974 Trade Act) precludes us from extending GSP to Communist countries unless they receive MFN from the US, are members of GATT and the IMF, and are "not dominated or controlled by international communism." (Only Romania and Yugoslavia now qualify.)

CHINESE POSITION/OBJECTIVE

Although US representatives have explained the legal constraints upon our extending GSP to the PRC, the Chinese are likely to press their case as a developing country, and to argue that GSP designation is an integral element of the normalization process.

TALKING POINTS

-- US law sets specific requirements for GSP eligibility for developing countries.

-- In order for communist countries to qualify, they must first receive MFN, belong to GATT and the IMF, and not be dominated by "international communism."

-- Given these constraints, it would be inappropriate to discuss at present the extension of GSP. MFN is the first issue.

BACKGROUND:

The PRC maintains that its status as a developing country should qualify it for the US and other developed-country GSP schemes. Currently China receives GSP from

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Declassified By:
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Australia, New Zealand and Norway. Switzerland, Sweden, Canada and Japan are reportedly considering designating the PRC for their programs. China has requested the EC to designate it as a beneficiary, but the EC has not yet replied.

GSP is a unilateral trade preference program extended by the US and other developed countries to the LDC's. While there is some comparability among the principal schemes, each country operates autonomously in administering its program, including the designation of beneficiaries. We have made clear to the Chinese the legal constraints embodied in our legislation. Furthermore, extension of GSP to China would meet with strong labor union and possible Congressional opposition. The AFL/CIO has consistently opposed our granting of GSP benefits to Romania and Yugoslavia. We have already informed the PRC not to expect to be designated for our program in the near term. Under the 1974 Trade Act, the decision to add countries to the GSP beneficiary list is an administrative one and does not require Congressional approval.

Drafted:EB/OT/GCP:DWilson
ext. 21414 4/16/79

Clearances: EB/EWT - DFried (draft)
STR - DCooper (draft)
EA/PRCM- SHallford

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~~CHINA AND THE GATT~~

ISSUE

PRC officials have indicated that China might like to join the GATT after the conclusion of the MTN. They have explored with the GATT Secretariat whether they would have to accede as a new Contracting Party or whether they could reclaim the old China seat vacated by Taiwan in May, 1950.

US POSITION

No decision has been reached on how the United States would respond to a Chinese decision to seek accession to the GATT. It is clear, however, that the United States would expect China to negotiate a new Protocol of Accession rather than reclaim the seat vacated by Taiwan in 1950. The US itself may be prohibited by domestic legislation (the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and the 1974 Trade Act) from entering into a full GATT relationship with China.

CHINESE POSITION

While the Chinese have explored the costs and benefits of GATT accession, as they have of accession to many other international organizations, it is not clear that a decision has been reached to join.

TALKING POINTS

1. The GATT is primarily a contract establishing rights and obligations that regulate the flow of trade among market economies.
2. The possibility of China's accession to the GATT, therefore, raises serious questions about whether or how the GATT could be equipped to deal with a large non-market economy.
3. The GATT was not designed to deal with trade between two very different types of economies--market and non-market. Frankly, the special protocols for Poland, Romania, and Hungary do not entirely solve this problem.

BACKGROUND

PRC officials have explored the question of Chinese accession to the GATT with members of the Secretariat,

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(GDS - 4/17/83) Declassified By
Unclassified Nancy Linn Patten
OAS/AP 5/6/86

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but have not yet reached a final decision. PRC questioning centered around whether China would have to negotiate a new Protocol of Accession or whether China could reclaim the seat vacated by the ROC in 1950. In the United States' view, China would have to adhere by negotiating a new Protocol. This view is based on the following: 1) The ROC, an original GATT signator, withdrew from the General Agreement in May 1950. No question was raised at the time about the effectiveness of the ROC's withdrawal. 2) The PRC, which has itself rejected the principle of automatic succession to treaties, never acted as if the withdrawal was anything but fully effective. In the interceding nearly 30 years the PRC has made no attempt to claim the China seat or to undertake any GATT obligations. 3) In 1965 Taiwan was granted Observer Status in the GATT by the Contracting Parties. This lasted until 1971. Since a country cannot be both a member and observer at the same time, the Contracting Parties' decision to grant observer status would indicate that they did not question the validity of Taiwan's 1950 withdrawal.

The GATT experience with the non-market economies has been less than satisfactory. Because the GATT is to a large extent a tariff code, it has only limited applicability to an economy such as that of the PRC where tariffs and markets are largely meaningless for major economic decision-making. GATT membership imposes few real restraints upon governments of such economies but exerts considerable discipline upon their market-economy trading partners. The consequent lack of balance in these relationships, in the cases of Poland, Romania, and Hungary, has been only partially redressed through special provisions in Protocols of Accession, providing quantitative targets for trade by the socialist countries concerned, etc.*

A full resolution of the issues posed by the non-market economies is probably not possible within the GATT framework. Given the centralized economic decision making of socialist countries, the exercise of full GATT discipline implies a degree of decentralization of decision-making and of international surveillance which may be unacceptable for fundamental political reasons. Discussions of additional mechanisms for a better balance of obligations between the PRC and other GATT CPs have barely begun within the USG.

*Cuba and Czechoslovakia joined GATT in 1948, before they became Communist. The USSR, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic are not GATT members. Poland joined GATT in 1967, Romania in 1971, and Hungary in 1973.

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Drafted:EB/OT/GCP:DMoran
4/16/79 ext:20869

Clearances:

EB/OT/GCP:JSlattery
EB/OT/EWT:RMueller (draft)
EA/PRC:JBorich (draft)
EB:RGold (draft)
EB/ITP:HKopp

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MARKET DISRUPTION

BACKGROUND

Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 introduces special laws which apply only to U.S. trade relations with communist countries. Among these provisions, the market disruption clause (Section 406 of the Trade Act) is one of the major instruments available to the U.S. to protect against disruptive imports from communist economies.

Section 406 was drafted partly because of the difficulties of applying anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws to imports from centrally-planned economies. However, a more important reason for its inclusion in the Trade Act stems from the alleged ability of communist economies to "flood" Western markets with low-priced goods.

Section 406 applies to all communist countries whether or not they receive MFN and regardless of whether or not they are members of the GATT.

A market disruption action is very similar to an escape clause action (Section 201 of the Trade Act), except that the standard of injury in 406 cases is lower than in 201 cases, and there are certain procedures for expeditious handling of 406 cases. Under Section 406, market disruption exists whenever imports of an article which is like or directly competitive with an article produced by a domestic industry are increasing rapidly, either relatively or absolutely, so as to be a significant cause or threat of material injury to the domestic industry.

Under Section 201, the injury test is more stringent -- "substantial cause of serious injury." The legislative history suggests that this difference in injury criteria was fundamental to the genesis of Section 406.

The first market disruption petition was filed in December 1977 against cotton work gloves from the PRC and three petitions were filed simultaneously in May 1978 against wooden spring clothespins from the PRC, Poland and Romania. To date, these four cases have been the only tests of the market disruption provision since enactment of the Trade Act.

COTTON WORK GLOVES

Following receipt of a petition filed by the Work Gloves Manufacturers' Association (WGMA), the International Trade Commission on December 15, 1977, instituted the first investigation of a market disruption petition under Section 406. The complainants stressed vulnerability of the industry as a whole to imports, the fact that employment in the industry had declined, mostly in rural areas, emphasized the ability of a communist country to compete "unfairly," and pointed out that the PRC was the only major work glove supplier not constrained by bilateral agreements, under the provisions of the multilateral "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" (also known as the multifiber agreement).

On March 15, 1978, the Commission found negatively (against the WGMA) in the case. The majority of the Commissioners (by a four to two vote) decided that market disruption within the meaning of Section 406 did not exist with respect to cotton work gloves from the PRC. The most significant reason for this decision appears to have been the fact that the Commissioners could not find injury to the domestic industry. (In 1977, domestic producers' shipments, employment and profitability were increasing and imports were stabilizing.)

CLOTHESPINS

In May 1978, the Clothespin and Veneer Products Association (CVPA) filed three petitions with the ITC under Section 406 of the Trade Act alleging that imports of wooden spring clothespin from the PRC, Poland and Romania were disrupting domestic markets. The CVPA stated that, from 1974 to 1977, U.S. industry profits had declined, domestic producers' shipments and employment had decreased irregularly, idle productive capacity had reached 60 percent, and imports, particularly from communist countries, had surged. The impact on the domestic industry was allegedly great because the four U.S. producers, located in small towns in Maine and Vermont, were generally the major industries of the towns.

In 1977, the PRC and Taiwan supplied 50 percent of the imported clothespins. Other major exporters to the U.S. were Poland, the FRG, Romania and the Netherlands. Imports from the PRC accounted for 25 percent of total imports in 1977 (from 0 in 1974).

In July 1978, the ITC voted unanimously (5-0) that imports from the PRC had disrupted the U.S. market, while imports from Poland and Romania had not; and in August, recommended to the President that a quota be levied on clothespins imported from the PRC. In October, 1978, the President declared that imposition of a quota on imported clothespins from China would not be in the national economic interest; relief from imports would not promote adjustment because excess demand would be satisfied by foreign suppliers other than the PRC.

In August 1978, the ITC had initiated on its own motion a Section 201 (escape clause) investigation to determine whether clothespins from all foreign suppliers were being imported in such quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. In December, the Commissioners determined that this was the case, and recommended the imposition of a five-year global quota. In February 1979, President Carter announced his decision to place a three-year price break quota limiting imports of wooden spring clothespins to two million gross per year.

DRAFTED BY: DLamb/2462

CLEARLED BY: AJLenz/DOC/BEWT/OEWPP
RMueller/STATE/EB/EWT
DRried/SATATE/EB/EWT
DMcMinn/STR

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng agreed to the establishment of a joint economic committee during their discussions in Washington. As viewed by the President, the Committee's purpose will be to serve as the focal point for interaction between our two governments on economic issues. The Committee will be charged with coordinating and overseeing the orderly development of economic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. The agenda for the Committee will include trade, technological, investment and financial matters.

The United States proposes that this body formally be named the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee and that it function as follows:

-- The Committee shall have an American and a Chinese co-chairman. Each government will appoint a senior economic official as co-chairman. President Carter has appointed Secretary Blumenthal to chair for the United States. The Chinese Government has appointed Vice Premier Yu Qiuli;

-- The Co-chairmen would be responsible for setting the agenda for the Joint Economic Committee. In effect they would chart or "direct" the development of the U.S.-Sino economic relationship in consultation with their superiors and with other members of the Committee;

-- In addition to the two Co-chairmen, the membership of the Joint Economic Committee would include the senior officials from each government whose responsibilities will affect or be affected by decisions made by each government on the economic interaction between the United States and China. For the United States the following Presidential officers and advisors will be appointed to the Committee: The Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Energy, the Special Trade Representative, the President's Science Advisor, the Director of the Export-Import Bank and the Deputy Secretary of State.

-- The interaction between the above-named officials and the Chinese Government on economic matters will be facilitated and coordinated by the Co-chairmen of the Committee and similarly for the Chinese appointees' interaction with the United States Government;

-- The Co-chairmen of the Joint Economic Committee should meet frequently, at least once a year. It is proposed that Premier Yu Qiuli and Secretary Blumenthal meet in Washington to review the work set out in the described agenda below;

-- If the Vice Premier elects to come to Washington, he should be accompanied by representatives of the other office on the Chinese side of the Committee. Similarly, when the Secretary of the Treasury visits Peking on Committee business he will be accompanied by representatives of the U.S. side of the Committee, as is the case during the present visit of Secretary Blumenthal to Peking;

-- In addition it is envisioned that the Co-chairmen will communicate with each other through cables, written correspondence and envoys on specific economic matters that arise, in order to ensure that they are coordinated by the Committee;

-- Each Co-chairman will appoint a representative in his government's embassy to serve as his liaison with his counterpart;

-- The initial agenda for the Joint Economic Committee will include:

- 1) settlement of private claims;
- 2) settlement of the issue of the claims of the U.S. Government
- 3) resolution on the various requirements of a trade agreement, including the granting to China by the United States of Most Favored Nation trading status and provision for official credits;
- 4) business facilitation;
- 5) an aviation agreement;
- 6) a shipping agreement;
- 7) satisfactory resolution of the issue of China's tax of income of U.S. corporations operating in China;
- 8) the establishment of Bank of China offices in the United States;
- 9) any other issue that either side wishes to raise.

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NOAA/Potential Market for U.S.
Fisheries Products

ISSUE

The PRC's population growth history and its large, increasing per-capita fish consumption indicate that it may become a market for low-value species of fish found in the U.S. fishery conservation zone. We would like to explore opportunities for U.S. fishery exports to the PRC.

U.S. OBJECTIVE

Our information about the Chinese market is poor. Our immediate objectives are (a) to obtain good, continuous information about export opportunities and (b) to apprise the Chinese of U.S. potential for supplying a significant portion of their needs for fishery products in the coming years. Our long term objective is to increase exports of fish products in order (a) to reduce our foreign trade deficit and (b) to assist development of the U.S. fishing industry. These long term objectives will be addressed in part by the national fisheries development policy now being developed by the Department of Commerce task force.

TALKING POINTS

1. With the extension in 1977 of the U.S. fishery conservation zone to 200 miles, the number of fishery products available for export has increased substantially.
2. We do not have precise information about the needs of the Chinese people, but believe that a number of species in U.S. waters could supply a portion of the Chinese people's need for fish protein in the coming years. We understand that orders have recently been placed with our west coast fishing industry for frozen herring with roe.

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has already accepted orders from the PRC for frozen herring with roe. Second, a smaller, more immediate opportunity is sales of canned seafood products to meet the potential demand created by the influx of foreign residents and tourists. Again, however, this opportunity is uncertain, given our lack of adequate information about the Chinese market.

All Chinese food imports are apparently channeled through the Chinese National Cereal, Oils and Food-stuffs Import and Export Corporation, a government agency with central offices in Beijing. We will need to explore with this agency the potential for U.S. fishery exports to the PRC.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA
377-2977/4-18-79

CLEARANCES:

Sent to State Department
for clearance 4/18/79

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NOAA/Implementing Accords in Atmospheric,
Marine, and Fishery Sciences

ISSUE

We expect during your trip to conclude two general agreements with the People's Republic of China (PRC) on cooperation in atmospheric, marine and fishery science and technology and to announce agreement on initial cooperative projects under those agreements.

TALKING POINTS FOR SIGNING CEREMONY

1. I am pleased this morning to conclude these implementing accords in atmospheric, marine, and fishery science and technology.
2. Science and technology play a central role in our lives and can assist solution of the problems we as nations face. And, as President Carter recently stated to the U.S. Congress, the United States places great importance on international scientific and technological cooperation. It is thus logical that one of the first major agreements between the United States and China should be the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation signed in Washington on January 31, 1979.
3. Chinese and American scientists have not worked together for many years. The benefits that will flow from a new cooperative relationship will be many and mutual.
4. We look forward to a long, close, and productive relationship in the areas covered by these implementing accords.
5. The upcoming visit to the United States of Chinese leaders in these fields, as well as the specific exchanges identified in the accords, marks a healthy beginning to that relationship.

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BACKGROUND

On January 31, 1979, the United States and the PRC concluded an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Science and Technology. This Agreement provides for broad cooperation in scientific and technological fields of mutual interest and authorized specific implementing accords covering individual areas of cooperation. The Agreement also establishes a US/PRC Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation to plan, coordinate, and monitor cooperative projects under the Agreement.

A NOAA advance team visited the PRC April 10-18 to discuss implementing accords in meteorology, oceanography, and fishery science with the Central Meteorological Bureau, National Bureau of Oceanography, and National Bureau of Aquatic Products. The result of the advance trip was agreement on two accords, one in atmospheric science and technology and the other in marine and fishery science and technology. The atmospheric accord will be signed for the PRC by the Central Meteorological Bureau but will cover cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Academia Sinica) as well. The marine and fishery accord will be signed by the National Bureau of Oceanography and will cover cooperation with the Academia Sinica and the National Bureau of Aquatic Products as well. Since the agreements will probably be signed on the Chinese side by bureau-level officials, Administrator Frank will likely sign for the U.S. side. In that case, you will preside over some sort of ceremony arising out of the signing.

The accords are somewhat general in form, providing the broad guidelines for cooperation in these areas and establishing a working group for each agreement parallel to and under the Joint Commission on S&T Cooperation. Each accord contains an annex identifying specific areas of cooperation. All of the initial projects identified in the annexes involve exchanges of scientists. Most of these exchanges are for the purpose of learning about each country's

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capabilities in particular areas and identifying the opportunities for more intensive, cooperative research. In one case, Chinese scientists will be participating in a U.S. severe storm weather experiment in the United States. In addition, the atmospheric accord contains a second annex providing for establishment in the PRC of a joint upper air sounding station. The U.S. and the PRC will share all data obtained from the station. If approved by the Chinese Government, this station will represent the first joint US/PRC facility in China.

Although we are far more advanced than the Chinese in most areas, the Chinese mainland and its offshore waters are important geographic areas for which we have not had access to meteorological and oceanographic data for the past 30 years or so. These agreements will open up a large section of the world to our scientists. In addition, in some areas, such as aquaculture, the Chinese are more advanced than we.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA
377-2977/4-30-79

CLEARANCES:

State Department 4-30-79

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NOAA/Inauguration of Radiosonde Equipment

ISSUE

We have agreed with the Chinese to establish a joint upper air sounding station in the PRC. As part of that project, we hope to provide and install a complete set of radiosonde equipment for you to inaugurate during your trip. Failing that, we will provide a balloon for you to release when we announce the project.

TALKING POINTS

1. Meteorology is one of the oldest international sciences. It is appropriate, therefore, that one of the first implementing accords under the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology should cover atmospheric science and technology.
2. Establishment of this joint upper air sounding station is, we believe, an excellent way to begin this new cooperative relationship. It is the first of what we hope will be many joint efforts.
3. Through such projects, we will share technologies, ideas, and information. Both our countries will gain.
4. With the release of this balloon, we begin what we hope will be--what should be--a long and mutually productive scientific relationship between the United States and China.

BACKGROUND

During his visit to the United States in November 1978, Dr. Zou Jingmeng, a leading member of the Central Meteorological Bureau, expressed strong interest in obtaining a set of radiosonde equipment for installation in the PRC. The equipment Zou requested is no longer in use in the United States; however, we were able to locate surplus radiosonde equipment for loan to the PRC.

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Briefly, the radiosonde system works in the following manner. A balloon about 3 meters in diameter is inflated with hydrogen and released to carry a small measuring device, the radiosonde, aloft. The radiosonde measures air temperature, humidity and barometric pressure as it rises and transmits a coded signal to the ground station. The ground station consists of a GMD-2 receiver/tracker--which tracks the balloon-borne transmitter by means of a dish antenna, records continuously the azimuth and altitude of the transmitter, and receives the transmitted radio signal--and a TMQ-5 printer--which records the pressure, temperature, and humidity codes. From this information, the path of the balloon as it is blown along by the wind can be measured in three dimensions, and a profile of the temperature, humidity and wind can be constructed for the air-column above the station. This data is vitally important for weather analysis and forecasting and for aircraft operations. Although the U.S. no longer uses it, this equipment is considerably more sophisticated than the current Chinese equipment.

The NOAA advance team which visited the PRC April 10-18, 1979, carried with it a proposal to provide the PRC with this equipment. The advance team reached agreement with the Central Meteorological Bureau on establishment of a joint US/PRC upper air sounding station in the PRC. Under the agreement, which will be signed as an annex to the implementing accord in atmospheric science and technology, NOAA will provide a set of radiosonde equipment and will share in all data obtained from the station. This station will be the first joint US/PRC facility in China, if approved by the Chinese Government.

If possible, inauguration of the equipment, with your release of the first radiosonde balloon, would provide a tangible symbol of the new cooperative, scientific relationship between the two countries. However, given the bulk of the equipment, the number of NOAA technical personnel required, and the need for Chinese Government clearance of the project, it may

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not be possible to deliver the equipment in time for your trip. We will nonetheless have a balloon ready for you to release when we announce the project, assuming Chinese clearance of the project.

Donald W. Fowler/NOAA
377-2977/4-30-79

CLEARANCES:
State Department 5-2-79

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ISSUE: U.S.-P.R.C. COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It is anticipated that two implementing accords under the U.S. - P.R.C. Joint Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology will be completed for signature during the Secretary's stay in Beijing.

They are:

1. Implementing Accord in Standards, Metrology and Related Applied Sciences. (Annex A)
2. Implementing Accord on Management of Science and Technology and Scientific and Technical Information. (Annex B)

The first accord has an annex to provide for exchanges (scientists, reference materials, etc.) between the P.R.C. State Bureau of Metrology and NBS. The second accord has an annex to provide for document and expert exchanges between the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) and NTIS.

U.S. POSITION

The U.S. is satisfied with the proposed accords. As of May 3, only a procedural problem remained, to our knowledge: whether the accords will be described as "implementing accords", the language anticipated in the Joint Agreement, or as "protocols" for which P.R.C. representatives have expressed a preference. The issue is expected to be decided by May 4.

The U.S. would also like to provide assistance to the P.R.C. in the development of a patent classification system and in the development of an overall patent system. In addition, we would like to exchange information regarding current practices for the licensing and sale of technology. Further discussions on this are being held by the advance party.

P.R.C. POSITION

The P.R.C. is satisfied with the proposed accords, according to our current information. Although originally proposing

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to defer all discussion in the patents area until the development of a new patent law in the P.R.C. and until patent related problems associated with the Trade Agreement are resolved, the P.R.C. reversed its stance on this and invited the Commissioner of PTO to visit China for discussion of patent matters. The advance party is discussing the possible sequence of exchange visits.

TALKING POINTS

1. U.S. is anxious to move ahead with scientific and technical exchanges.
2. We realize the role of S&T in the economic development process and its importance to the advancement of industrial modernization. In sum we appreciate the importance placed by the P.R.C. in science and technology in the context of development plans.
3. We are committed to the successful integration of technology into the industrial and scientific capabilities of the P.R.C. and will work with the P.R.C. to assure such success.

BACKGROUND

Theodore Schell, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology led an advance party to the P.R.C. which arrived on April 25. The final versions of the agreements as we now have them were negotiated by the advance party.

Prepared by: Theodore Schell/Albert Small
Science and Technology
377-4595
Revised: May 3, 1979

SUMMARY

U.S. - PRC AGREEMENT* ON METROLOGY AND STANDARDS

The agreement, between the Department of Commerce and the P.R.C. State Bureau of Metrology, is being undertaken in accordance with the general agreement of S & T cooperation signed by the United States and China in Washington this January.

Among the fields named in the agreement for U.S. - P.R.C. cooperation are measurements and standards for temperature, electrical characteristics, optical frequencies, length and mass, time and frequency, electronic data processing, building technology, analytical chemistry, metallic and non-metallic materials, and applied mathematics.

Cooperation and collaboration may include the exchange and provision of information on scientific and technical developments, the organization of jointly-supported seminars, and short-term visits and research studies by scientists and engineers to facilities in each country, as well as the provision of such items as sample reference materials, are also contemplated.

Each country will name a representative within 30 days after the agreement enters into force to define the activities to be undertaken under the agreement. Specific activities are mentioned in an annex to the agreement, but other activities may be agreed to as future annexes. All activities are under the guidance of the U.S. - PRC Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The annex to the agreement provides for the exchange of visits between the Directors of the National Bureau of Standards and the PRC State Bureau of Metrology. NBS agrees to accept Chinese scientists for research studies over the coming two years (no more than four at the same time) and the State Bureau invites NBS scientists in the fields of standard reference materials, electronic metrology, cryogenic metrology, computer software, analytical chemistry, absolute-quantity physical determinations, and the use of applied mathematics in metrology to make lecture tours in China of two to four weeks duration.

* The agreement will be called either an "implementing accord" or a "protocol".

Annex B

SUMMARY

U.S.-PRC AGREEMENT* ON MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND S & T INFORMATION

The agreement, between the Department of Commerce and the P.R.C. State Scientific and Technical Commission, is being undertaken in accordance with the general agreement on S & T cooperation signed by the United States and China in Washington this January.

Under the heading of the management of science and technology, the agreement provides for the exchange of publications and literature; exchange lectures by specialists and scholars in the field; exchange training opportunities; and the joint organization of conferences, courses and symposia.

Under the heading of scientific and technical information, the agreement calls for the provision of such information; facilitation of the use of available information systems and data bases; and the exchange of personnel for training purposes.

Each country will name a representative within 30 days after the agreement enters into force, to determine the particular directions of cooperation and to ensure the effectiveness of the exchanges. Specific activities are mentioned in an annex to the agreement, but other activities may be agreed to as future annexes. All activities are under the guidance of the PRC-US Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The annex to the agreement provides for the exchange of expert delegations in the area of science and technology management, the U.S. delegation to be headed by Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology Dr. Jordan Baruch. Also provided are lectures by 2 to 3 U. S. experts in the field, and symposia, to be held in China in 1980, by about 10 experts from each country. Two Chinese working groups, and five Chinese lecturers in the field will visit the United States during that year.

Relationships are to be established between the U.S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) for the provision of indexes of technical documents, and the documents themselves, when ordered, are to be supplied at favorable prices. Four Chinese technicians will come to the United States for training in 1980.

* The agreement will be called either an "implementing accord" or a "protocol"

Issue - U.S. Preparation for 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference

U.S. Position/Objective

The United States has now determined what changes are required to the International Radio Regulations and is attempting to gain support for these changes from as many other administrations as possible.

China Position/Objective

China has a similar need to discuss their desired changes to the Radio Regulations and further has a desire to better understand U.S. positions.

Talking Points

In the interest of exchanging views and explaining positions, a bi-lateral discussion between U.S. and China Radio Spectrum planners is scheduled to take place in Peking during the 1 May - 8 May time frame. The members of the U.S. Team visiting China are as follows:

Glen O. Robinson - Head of U.S. Delegation
S. E. Probst - NTIA
Francis Urbany - NTIA
Kalman Schaefer - FCC
Richard Shrum - State
William Torak - FCC

Background

This bi-lateral discussion has been in the planning stage for several months. Some very limited preliminary discussions were initiated by China during the ITU Special Preparatory Meeting in Geneva last fall and again during the ITU Regional Seminar in Sydney, Australia in early April of this year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMM
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

April 10, 1979

Memorandum

To: John Richardson
From: Bill Fishman
Re: Pacific Telecommunications Conference

In connection with the Secretary's upcoming trip to the PRC, you have asked me for a brief text on the subject of the Pacific Telecommunications Conference suitable for insertion into her briefing book.

In 1976, OTP conceived the idea of U.S. Government sponsorship of a Pacific Telecommunications Conference, to which the major and secondary powers of the Pacific region would be invited. The agenda was to include: (1) telecommunications for social and economic development; (2) Pacific cable and satellite planning; (3) regional discussions in preparation for WARC-77 and WARC-79; and (4) new telecommunications technology.

The Conference proposal was prompted by the following considerations:

- Recognition that U.S./Pacific relations were developing at a very fast rate, with Japan being one of our most important trading partners;
- A perception in the U.S., Japan, and elsewhere that the traditional international telecommunications bodies, such as the ITU, were oriented toward European problems and gave inadequate attention to the Pacific;
- A common recognition in Japanese and U.S. policy that telecommunications was going to be one of the cornerstones of future prosperity and international relations;
- Desire of U.S. military to focus U.S. attention on telecommunications issues in the Pacific;
- U.S. recognition that its technology and industry could make a major contribution to social and economic growth in the Pacific while at the same time boosting overseas sales of U.S. equipment and services.

OTP prepared a White Paper discussing the need for and likely benefits of such a Conference and circulated it domestically, and with State Department cooperation, internationally. Considerable enthusiasm was generated. In the U.S., support was strong in the House and Senate, among Cabinet officers, and in the academic and business communities. Internationally, considerable interest was expressed by the Japanese, Australians, and Chinese (ROC).

Detailed substantive and logistical planning for the Conference to take place in Hawaii were well along and elaborate agendas had been prepared and circulated domestically and to foreign governments by October 1977. However, at that point, while readily acknowledging that the basic conception and detailed execution of the Conference were sound, the State Department concluded that the difficulty of deciding which China to invite posed insuperable obstacles to the Conference. It preferred also to defer the decision and public announcement to the then incoming Carter Administration.

With the change in Administration, the drive for the Conference was lost in the shuffle; since then a number of less formal Pacific Telecommunications Conferences have been sponsored, including one by the University of Hawaii. The Japanese government is currently considering such a proposal.

The desirability of convening such a Conference is at least as great today as it was a few years ago. The China situation is radically changed, but from a trade viewpoint the prospects might be considered even better than previously. Since the PRC is a member of Intelsat and the ITU, it is fully engaged in international telecommunications discussions, and might welcome a U.S. initiative for an international telecommunications conference with a Pacific orientation.

cc: H. Geller
P. Bortz
V. Ahern

GOVERNMENT SERVICE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHINA

In recent years the U.S. Government has expended considerable funds exploring the use of modern telecommunications technology to provide government services such as education, medical services and agricultural advice. Particular emphasis has been placed on providing these services to isolated and rural areas. By their very nature these areas have a great number of geographically dispersed sites, each requiring relatively low volumes of intermittent information exchanges.

Using combinations of modern telecommunications technology such as high powered communications satellites and small ground terminals, U.S. experiments have proved the technical feasibility of such concepts. For example, the states of Washington, Alaska, Montana and Idaho have extended the educational facilities of a central medical resource over the four-state area. In a similar manner, the Appalachian Educational Satellite Project has provided educational services over the Appalachian region. The Appalachian project will extend such services nationwide.

Using existing telephone lines, slow scan television equipment and medical protocols, improved medical services are now being provided on Block Island, Rhode Island and remote areas of Oregon, New Mexico and Maine where full-time physicians can not be supported.

NTIA is now exploring the operational and organizational problems of providing an aggregation of these and similar public services to such "thin route" users. It is the experience and knowledge of this program that might best apply to China. China might benefit from the following segments of the NTIA program.

- o The results and methodology of a network architecture study detailing the technical and economic alternatives of providing communications to widely dispersed areas.
- o A discussion of new satellite and ground communications technologies and supporting terminal equipment used in various combinations to obtain the advantages of modern communications economies while meeting the requirements of a variety of different public services.

- o A discussion of the problems associated with providing, on a continuous basis, the programming material to go over the network.
- o A discussion of alternative management structures that might be used to aggregate public services in order to ensure the economic viability of the system.

NTIA might benefit from a clearer understanding of the goals and objectives of programs in China aimed at providing various public services to broad geographical areas. This in turn might identify a number of additional areas of mutual concern.

ATTACHMENT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COM
The Assistant Secretary for Tourism
Washington, D.C. 20230

April 18, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Frank Weil
Assistant Secretary for
Industry and Trade

FROM: Jeanne Westphal *Jeanne Westphal*
Acting Assistant Secretary for
Tourism

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for The Secretary's
Trip to China

TOURISM

Background

The new U. S. relationship with China signals a revolutionary change in the relations between two great nations. It will bring profound changes also in the commercial and cultural lives of both countries, as travel and trade develop between them.

In our judgment, tourism activities will not only be a part of the new relationship, but will be prerequisite to it. As defined by international standards, tourism includes not just vacationing, but study, sport and the like. Therefore, Chinese visitors to the U. S. for plant tours, symposia, scientific and cultural exchanges, etc. would constitute tourism.

These people-to-people relations, essential to carrying out our new international relationship with China, must be encouraged and facilitated.

The interest of China in tourism is both cultural and economic.

The new relationship implies a profound cultural reorientation for the Chinese. Tourism is a means of achieving an exposure to new people, cultures and customs in a controlled environment.

The economic interest is obvious. To carry out modernization, China must generate hard currency to pay for needed transfer of science and technology. Aside from borrowing and overseas remittances, this must be achieved through exports such as oil, textiles, light manufactures and tourism.

The U. S. has an interest in activities which can rapidly and visibly implement and advance the new relationship. For example, travel between the two countries must be facilitated so that exchanges and discussions among businesses and people can take place.

Objectives

The U. S. can contribute greatly to China's development of tourism. The role of intergovernmental relations is an obvious Federal activity which can be applied in tourism. Equally important is the Federal role in coordinating relations between China, the U.S. sectors and institutions of higher learning, and in assisting coordination between China and the world community of intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Tourism Organization.

We propose the four following initial policy initiatives:

- assist China in achieving world standards in tourism statistics,
- technical assistance to China in developing modern tourism research,
- development of tourism training programs, and
- bring China into the existing structure of intergovernmental tourism organizations.

As a new member of the world tourism community, China will need to become affiliated with existing institutions and organizations. The U. S. should hold consultations with China to bring them into this realm and provide assistance to China in joining the World Tourism Organization.

Status

Training--

The University of Hawaii has just recently forwarded a proposal to China for the exchange of perhaps a half-dozen scholars in the field of tourism between Hawaii and China. We will be obtaining further details very shortly.

Other universities have indicated interest to develop tourism training courses in cooperation with USTS.

Facilitation--

No visa restrictions on our side, same treatment as for other nations such as Russia. However, visas for Chinese visitors to the U.S. are available only in Peking (Beijing).

No information is available on restrictions for Chinese taking currency out of their country.

Hotel Construction--

Several major hotel corporations, Intercontinental, Hyatt, Sheraton, Holiday Inns and others, have begun initial negotiations regarding hotel construction in China. Although Intercontinental seems to be in the lead, no hotel deal has progressed any further than the letter of intent stage.

It appears that the Chinese officials are having second thoughts on their hotel expansion plans because of inadequate cash, among other reasons. For the moment, it seems more likely that they will renovate existing hotels rather than entering into any major new construction projects.

Contact with Government Tourist Office of China--

In March 1978, the National Committee on U. S. - China Relations requested that the United States Travel Service host a luncheon for China's International

Travel Service delegation (USTS' counterpart in China). The luncheon was held in the Secretary's Dining Room on April 6, 1978.

At the luncheon, Assistant Secretary Chavez discussed the United States role in promoting tourism to and within the United States.

Tourism Information About the United States--

The International Communications Agency (ICA) China Affairs Officer, Robert Leeper, has advised USTS that ICA has extremely limited tourism information (i.e. IVIS' "Student Handbook") available for professional visitors (i.e., businessmen, students, scientific personnel), to the U.S.A. It would be extremely important to have basic information available such as USTS produces for other overseas markets.

ISSUE PAPER

Areas for Statistical Cooperation

Issue

The delegation should explore the possibilities for future exchanges between the U.S. and China in economic and demographic statistics. The Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis could provide a considerable amount of technical information, training, and advice relating to statistical organization, methods, and analysis that may be adaptable to Chinese needs. Specific options that can be proposed to the Chinese include:

- (1) Sending Chinese statisticians and students to the United States participate in the training programs for foreign nationals provided by the International Statistical Programs Center of the Bureau of the Census, or other training opportunities that can be arranged through the Bureau. Possible subjects include: sampling and survey methods, agricultural censuses and surveys, economic surveys, population censuses, demographic analysis, computer applications to data compilation and analysis, the construction of input-output tables, national income accounting, vital registration, and health and nutrition surveys. Other programs could be developed to meet Chinese specifications.
- (2) Census Bureau overseas technical advisers can be sent to China to advise on census and survey work, statistical organization and administration, reporting systems, statistical publication, data processing, and other aspects of statistical work. They can serve as consultants to Chinese government agencies or as advisers during particular statistical undertakings, as they have often done in other countries.
- (3) The Census Bureau can host Chinese statistical officials and specialists visiting the United States to tour statistical data gathering agencies of the U.S. Government and to receive general briefings on the organization and management of statistical programs, the kinds of data and services provided, the analysis of statistical data, and applications of statistical data in national policy-making.
- (4) The Census Bureau can arrange for a Chinese delegation to observe the 1980 U.S. census of population and housing.
- (5) The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis can enter into arrangements for the regular exchange of government publications relating to statistical analyses, techniques, and policies and for exchanges of official data.

They are deeply concerned that population growth may still be outstripping the rate of increase in agricultural productivity. It was recently revealed that per capita food grain in China was less in 1977 than in 1957. Therefore, the central authorities should be seeking better ways of determining population size and rates of growth and of verifying reported data on agricultural production. They also need ways of detecting falsification in statistics, a perennial problem in China discussed extensively in the national media in the past two years. On the other hand, the Chinese may be wary of contacts with the West that would reveal the inadequacy of their statistical work or the seriousness of their national economic problems.

BACKGROUND PAPER

The Chinese Statistical System

After the founding of the PRC in 1949, the Chinese authorities evinced a great interest in the collection of statistical data of all kinds. But from the central to the local level they were virtually without training or experience in statistical work and the management of statistical systems. The new regime embarked immediately on major administrative programs, such as land reform, tax reform, famine relief, the expansion of the cities, and the rehabilitation of an economy ravaged by war and civil unrest, all of which required statistical data that were nonexistent. Initial efforts to collect the data became bogged down in confusion. There was no national agency capable of coordinating central statistical work or providing guidance to local statistical undertakings.

In October 1952, on the eve of China's First Five-Year Plan (1953-57), the State Statistical Bureau was formally established. The SSB was to gather the data needed for national economic planning. Under its first director, Hsüeh Mu-ch'iao, the SSB tried for the next five years to get control of statistical operations throughout the central government, to build a national statistical system, to develop a staff of trained professionals, to eliminate duplication of statistical forms and reports, and to improve the accuracy and timeliness of data. Annual national statistical conferences were initiated at which statistical problems and needs were discussed. However, the problems persisted. At the sixth national conference in 1957 the difficulties discussed were similar to those mentioned at the first conference in 1952. The SSB was making progress, but the progress was slow.

Then in 1958 Mao launched his Big Leap Forward, a program to use political enthusiasm as a means of accelerating national development. In February 1958, Hsüeh told statisticians at a conference in Beijing that statistics, like other departments, must participate in the Leap Forward. Later in the year the entire statistical system was required to undergo a "reform" of statistics already tested in Hopeh Province, which called for less emphasis on statistical competence, more emphasis on political goals, the substitution of "enthusiasm" for objectivity in statistical work, doing statistical compilation in mass meetings, submitting data to review and correction by Party cadres, and providing the figures the Party wanted. The purpose of statistics under socialism it was affirmed, is to show the correctness of Party policy. The estrangement of statisticians from the Party was to be ended.

The result of the Party's direct involvement in statistical work was that statistics were plunged into still deeper confusion, multiple bookkeeping and falsification became commonplace, and incredible claims were made for production, especially in agriculture. It was asserted that food grain production had more than doubled in 1958. In the spring of 1959 there were

complaints by statisticians and others that the data were false and the Leap Forward a disaster. The critics were denounced as "rightists" and there was some talk of abolishing the SSB. In April the fantastic Leap production statistics were officially announced, and targets for 1959 were set on the basis of 1958 claims. By August, the figures were scaled down, but the Leap was said to have been successful and the "rightists" in Party and government circles were sacked.

The incipient statistical system so carefully nurtured by Hsüeh was virtually destroyed. Annual statistical conferences came to an end. Some reporting systems ceased to function. The SSB's annual statistical communiques were no longer issued. Statistical journals were suspended. Data of all kinds became a rarity in the Chinese media.

The statistical blackout that descended at that time has not yet been lifted. More figures on population and the economy have been cited in news items during the 1970's than in the 1960's, but the figures are often rounded and updated or they are ratios and percentages without absolute base figures. The citations are scattered and fragmentary. The issuing agencies are not identified and there is seldom any information as to how the data were compiled. It is not clear how much data are available to the central authorities but it is obvious that they are withholding much of what they have.

However, there have been some recent indications from China that a statistical renaissance is about to take place, apparently under the auspices of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's policy of "learning truth from facts." The SSB is again active in statistical work and its activities are once again mentioned in the press. There has been a national statistical conference of sorts and several conferences at the provincial level, two national statistical surveys have been taken in the past two years, one statistical journal has been revived, a major press campaign is being waged against falsification of data, and articles in Chinese media have discussed the possibility of borrowing statistical techniques from the West.

These signs are still tentative. The role of the Party in statistical work has not been fully resolved. The present leaders may be no more inclined than their predecessors to publish data showing difficulties encountered in the modernization program. In a year or two, Teng may have a different attitude toward learning the "truth" if the facts prove unfriendly to his policies. It is therefore uncertain how far contacts with foreign statisticians and exchange of demographic and economic data with foreign countries may be allowed to proceed. We must bear in mind that demographic and economic statistics have been and may continue to be highly sensitive matters to the leaders of the PRC.

Basic Demographic and Economic Statistics for the U.S.

Chinese curiosity about aspects of the U.S. economy and population may be greater than individual officials can afford to show, particularly in official meetings in fairly formal settings. However, casual conversations may elicit much more interest in these topics. For reference, here are some key facts on aspects of U.S. economy and demography often of interest to people in other countries.

Population Characteristics (1977):

Population in 1979: 220 million

87% White, 12% Black, 5% Spanish origin

51.5% female

10.4% age 65 and over; 30.2% under 18 years old

30% in central cities, 42% suburban; 28% in small cities and rural areas (3.8% of families live on farms)

23% live in Northeast, 27% in Northcentral, 18% in West, 32% in South

	<u>Birth rate</u>	<u>Fertility rate</u>	<u>Mortality rate</u>
1960	23.7	118.0	9.5
1970	18.4	87.9	9.5
1977	15.3	67.8	8.8
1978	15.3	65.4	8.8

(All rates per 1,000; fertility rate per 1,000 women age 15-44, which has declined more than birthrate due to increase in proportion of women in child-bearing years)

Life expectancy at birth in 1977: 69 years (male), 77 years (female)

Living arrangements

Of persons 14 years and older: 27% single, 58% married, 5% divorced, 2% separated, 7% widowed

Families constitute 76% of households (13% of these with female householder), primary individuals 24% of households

Average number of children for families with children: 2.0

Distribution of families by size:

2 persons	38%
3 "	22%
4 "	21%
5 or more	19%

73% of families own their homes;
95% of households have telephones;
97% have televisions

Income, employment, education

Median family incomes in 1977:

\$16,009 all families

\$16,740 White

\$ 9,563 Black (57% of White Median)

\$11,421 Hispanic

Avg. earners per family: 1.7

Employment/population ratio: 59.4

Occupational distribution of the 14-over employed:

White collar	51%
(prof.-tech.)	15
(man.-admin.)	11
(sales-cler.)	25
Blue collar	32%
(craft)	12
(operatives)	15
(laborers)	5
Farm workers	2.7%
Service workers	14%

Education of those 25 and older:

1-8 years	20%
9-11 years	15%
High School	36%
1 or more years college	18%

Percent of persons with incomes below poverty line (\$6,190 for four person family in 1977).

All persons	11.6%
Whites	8.9%
Blacks	31.3%
Spanish origin	22.4%

Members of families headed by women 31.7%

Economic figures (1978):

Total output: \$2,108 billion
 Total goods exports \$141.8 billion (6.7% of GNP)
 21% of exports were agricultural products
 Total goods imports \$176.0 billion (8.3% of GNP)
 24% of imports were petroleum and products

Main trading partners:

Exports--Canada	22%	Imports--Canada	19%
Japan	9%	Japan	14%
U.K.	5%	U.K.	4%
Other Europe	22%	Other Europe	17%
Latin America	16%	Latin America	13%
OPEC	10%	OPEC	19%

Sectoral distribution of GNP (1977):

Agriculture	3%	Wholesale and retail trade	17%
Mining	1.5%	Finance, insur., real estate	15%
Construction	4%	Services	12%
Manufacturing	24%	Government	12%
Transportation, Communication, utilities	9%		

Personal consumption expenditures (64% of GNP):

Food	22%	Medical care	10%
Clothing	8%	Transportation	14%
Housing and operation	30%	Other	16%

Inflation:	<u>1970-75</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
in CPI	6.9%	4.8%	6.8%	9.2%
in GNP deflator	6.6	5.2	5.9	8.3

Unclassified
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BIOGRAPHIES OF CHINESE OFFICIALS

(In alphabetical order of last names)

CHEN Jie, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

CHEN Yun, Vice Chairman, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee

CUI Qun, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

DENG Xiaoping, Vice Premier

FANG Yi, Vice Premier

GU Mu, Vice Premier

HUA Kuo-feng (or Guofeng), Premier

JIA Shi, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

KANG Shi'en, Vice Premier

LI Baohua, President, People's Bank of China

LI Qiang, Minister of Foreign Trade

LI Xiannian, Vice Premier

LIU Xiwen, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

PENG Chong, First Secretary, Shanghai Municipal
Chinese Communist Party Committee

QIAO Peixin, Chairman, Bank of China

SUN Suochang, Director, Third Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Trade

WANG Runsheng, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

YU Qiuli, Vice Premier

ZHAO Changchun, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHANG Jingfu, Minister of Finance

ZHENG Tuobin, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHENG Yishan, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

ZHOU Huamin, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

Declassified By
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